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BLUE VALLEY NURSERIES
BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS



Display of Nevin's Nursery Products
as Shown at Kansas Free Fair
Topeka, Kansas

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HELP MAKE AMERICA MORE BEAUTIFUL, MORE FRUITFUL

BLUE VALLEY NURSERIES

[Fruit *and* Ornamental
Trees—Shrubs, Plants
and Flowers—Evergreens,
Hedges *and* Shade Trees—
Landscape Service Dept.

E. F. NEVINS & SON
OWNERS

NURSERIES LOCATED AT
BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

OUR BUSINESS METHODS

General Terms and Conditions of Sale

PARCEL POST—

Many of the smaller items listed in this catalog can be sent by parcel post. However all packages must come within the requirements of the Postal Department, governing size. Fruit trees and other heavy stock will not be accepted for mailing.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS SHIPMENTS—

Fruit trees and other heavy stock, travels via freight or express at the purchaser's expense. On small orders express is to be preferred as the cost is usually but little more and chances for delay much less.

REMITTANCES—Should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. If more convenient for you by personal check. Money sent in any other way is entirely at sender's risk.

PRICES—You will find the prices of the various stock described in this book, listed in the enclosed annual price list. Prices are based on the cost of production and as these costs vary from year to year, our prices must vary accordingly. Our prices are always reasonable and when quality is considered they are very low, we will not cheapen our products in order to save a few cents per tree, it is poor economy. Prices are given at "each," "per 10" and "per 100" on most varieties offered. 1 to 10 trees or plants of a kind or variety will be supplied at the each rate, 10 or 50 plants at the 10 rate and 50 or more trees or plants at the 100 rate. No charge is made for packing or delivery to depots or express offices.

NEVINS GUARANTEE

We guarantee all stock sent out by us to be True to Name, thrifty and well grown and to reach you in good condition. Mistakes if made will be promptly rectified, but in no case shall our liability exceed the purchase price of the stock and we assume no responsibility after acceptance by purchaser as to their growth or fruitfulness. Everyone knows that the transplanting of Trees or Plants is attended with some risk. While we do all we can in the culture and handling of our product to minimize this risk, quite as much responsibility for success or failure of nursery stock to grow depends upon the planting, the care, and the weather conditions it encounters and over which we have no control.



Kansas State Highway No. 9 passes the entrance to our grounds and connects with U. S. Highway No. 77 four blocks west.

A STATE CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION accompanies each shipment, assuring its freedom from Insect Pests and Diseases. We further guarantee that any stock supplied shall be true to name and up to grade and quality ordered, with the express agreement that our liability shall not exceed the original purchase price of said stock.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES—We cordially invite you to visit our nurseries and go over our acres devoted to the growing of Ornamentals, Plants and Trees. In our extensive assortment you will see plants from the Orient, Europe and many parts of our own continent. With so many varieties and sizes from which to choose we know you would enjoy the visit. To those who are unable to visit us in person, we will endeavor to convey some idea of the variety, healthy vitality, and the thorough and systematic manner in which all stock is handled, within the confined pages of this book.

OUR FACILITIES—Our storage and packing house is thoroughly modern in construction and up to date in equipment, all stock is handled under cover away from sun and drying winds. The packing of orders is done by competent and experienced workmen under our direct supervision. We utilize the most modern machinery in every department and stock is dug with latest improved high power digger which assures the maximum amount of roots. Two railroads, the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific, give us direct lines to any distant point, by which shipments are made to the best advantage.

WHEN ORDERING—It is to your advantage to send us your orders as early in the season as possible. This enables us to get your stock out for you at the earliest possible moment when ground is in shape for planting and allows for more personal attention to each individual order, than when all bunched on us at the rush of the packing season. We wish to serve you promptly, you can assist us greatly by sending your order early.

The Transplanting and Care of Nursery Stock

What to Do with Stock When It Arrives

Our stock will be found so thoroughly packed that if it is not convenient for you to plant immediately upon arrival it may remain for a few days in the boxes or bales in which it has been shipped. Take care however, to have the packages kept in a cool moist place, away from drying winds and freezing temperatures.

Preparation of the Soil

Generally speaking, trees and shrubbery will thrive in any good garden soil. Fertilizer in the form of compost or manure should not be applied to the soil next to the roots as it usually has a tendency to heat.

Recently graded lawns and areas are likely to be void of fertile humus-bearing topsoil, and unless such soil is provided around the roots, trees and shrubbery should not be expected to make a vigorous, healthy growth.

Ground for the orchard should be plowed deeply, the preceding fall if possible and harrowed down to conserve moisture, after which frequent cultivation is essential.

Planting Evergreens

Evergreens, if properly handled, are as easy to grow as any other class of trees, the sap of evergreens however is of a resinous nature and if allowed to become dry no amount of watering later will save the tree. The dirt should be thoroughly tamped around the roots and a bucket of water applied if the soil is dry, finishing with loose dirt on top to prevent baking. The same rule applies to the planting of deciduous trees and shrubs.

How to Water Trees and Plants

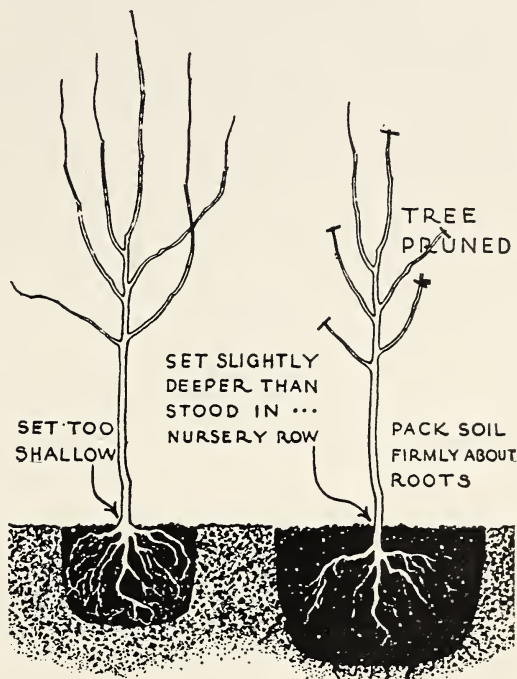
In addition to watering your plants at the time of planting it is very important, that during the first season they should be kept moist. This does not mean frequent sprinkling, but thorough soaking, about once a week, during dry weather. A mulch of grass clippings is good to use around them to prevent evaporation.

Care of the Orchard

Cultivation is essential to successful fruit growing. No crop can do well unless cultivation is maintained, many failures are directly traced to this neglect. Commence cultivation as early in the spring as possible and keep it up until the dry weather is past. It is advisable to stop cultivation in time to allow the wood to ripen before winter, a cover crop sown in late summer should be turned under early the following spring.

Trimming Newly Set Trees and Plants

Newly planted deciduous trees and shrubs should be thinned or cut back at time of planting, usually



about one-third to one-half of the top should be removed. Fruit trees should be trimmed with the future shape of the head in mind always cut to an outer bud, causing outward growth, taking out interfering branches that will be in the way latter on.

Strawberries

Plants should be set and cared for the same as cabbage and tomato plants. Plant in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. Strawberry plants are often improperly planted. See picture showing proper depth to plant.

STRAWBERRIES



Just right.

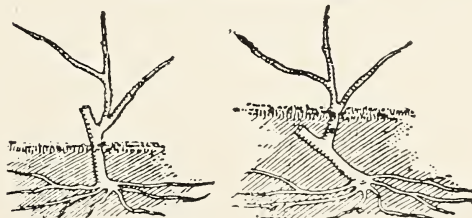


Too deep.



Too shallow.

How to Plant Grapes



Planted too shallow.

Planted just right.

These should be planted 10 to 12 inches deep in holes large enough to admit the roots without curling them, tramping soil solid about roots. Vines should be cut back to within 3 or 4 buds of the roots. The ground should be kept clean by cultivation, where impossible to cultivate, mulch. Pruning should be done before the sap starts up in the spring and while it is still freezing nights. February is a good month in which to do your grape trimming. This should be done each season as the fruit is borne only on shoots of the current years growth.

How to Plant Ornamental Hedges

To prepare your ground for planting, first dig a trench 12 or more inches deep and as wide as

necessary to allow straightening out of the roots, cutting one side of the trench straight up and down next to the line. The plants should be planted a few inches deeper than they stood in the nursery or deep enough to bring the lower branches 3 or 4 inches under the ground, planting in this manner will make a compact dense hedge down to the ground line. The distance apart shrubs should be planted depends on the variety used. The larger growing sorts like Spirea Van Houttei, Persian Lilac, etc., planted 18 inches makes a dense hedge. Plants like Spirea Anthony Waterer, Callosa Alba and other dwarf forms, 12 to 15 inches is about right. Privet makes a very dense hedge when planted in a double row, alternating the plants so that they stand from 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cut Privet back to within about 6 or 8 inches of the ground to promote thick new growth at lower part of branches. When planted in this manner a square box hedge is easily formed.

Evergreen Windbreaks

Evergreen windbreaks are not only ornamental but they are practical, in fact they are almost a

necessity on every prairie farm. They afford protection for livestock and buildings that only evergreens can give, they are serviceable the year round and do not shed their foliage as do the deciduous trees. A well placed evergreen windbreak will increase the selling value of any farm and add distinction and comfort to any home.

Proper Planting Depends

On using the right plant in the right place by planting varieties suited to the location.

On taking the proper care of the trees or plants until they have become well established in their new location.

On the use of properly grown nursery stock that has been previously prepared by transplanting and is well supplied with fibrous feeding roots to sustain and nourish them after planting.

On planting while the stock is in a dormant or otherwise fit condition for transplanting.

On having a place prepared for the plants when they arrive so they may be planted without damaging delay.

ADAPTABILITY OF PLANTS

Classified Situations—For Which the Trees and Plants Described in This Catalog Are Adapted and Used

SHRUBS WITH BRILLIANT AUTUMN FOLIAGE

Japanese Barberry	Holly Leaved Mahonia
Cotoneasters	Stephanandra flexuosa
Sumacs (Rhus)	Regel's Privet
Spirea Thunbergi	Carolina Alspice
Golden Bell (Forsythias)	Spirea Van Houttei

SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE FRUITS

Snowberry	Coralberry
Morrowi Honeysuckle	Highbush Cranberry
Japanese Barberry	Japanese Quince
Sumacs, in variety	Ibota Privet
Tartarian Honeysuckle	

SHRUBS WITH COLORED BARK

Siberian Dogwood	Tamarix
White Flowering Dogwood	Red Ozier Dogwood
Forsythia Intermedia	

SHRUBS FOR DRY PLACES

Spirea Van Houttei	Sumacs, all varieties
Morrowi Honeysuckle	Barberry Thunbergi
White Snowberry	Coral Berry
Tamarix Odessana	Amoor River Privet
Persian Lilac	Dogwoods, all varieties
Spirea Thunbergi	Golden Bells
Spirea Prunifolia	Regel's Privet
Flowering Almond	Japanese Quince
Spirea Arguta	Syringa Mock Orange
Lilacs (French Varieties)	Ibota Privet
Honeysuckle Fragrantissima	

DWARF SHRUBS

Spirea Wallufi	Spirea Callosa Alba
Spirea Anthony Waterer	Barberry Thunbergi
Spirea Thunbergi	Holly Leaved Mahonia
Regel's Privet	Coralberry
Spirea Frobellei	Dwarf Privet (Nana compacta)
Deutzia Lemoinei	Rhus Aromatica
Clethra Alnifolia	
Spirea Arguta	

SHRUBS FOR PARTIALLY SHADY SITUATIONS

Morrowi Honeysuckle	Barberry Thunbergi
Forsythia (Golden Bell)	Dogwoods, all varieties
Snowberry (White)	Coralberry (Red)
Snowball	Highbush Cranberry
Syringa Mock Orange	Privet, all varieties
Carolina Alspice	Spirea Van Houttei
Holly Leaved Mahonia	Spirea Arguta
Hydrangea's	Weigelia's

PLANTS FOR ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Spirea Van Houttei	Regel's Privet
Amoor River Privet	Spirea Callosa Alba
Spirea Anthony Waterer	Persian Lilac
Cotoneaster, Acutifolia	Japan Quince
Spirea Thunbergi	Ibota Privet
Lodense Privet	Spirea Arguta
Barberry Thunbergi	

EVERGREENS FOR HEDGES THAT STAND SHEARING

Biota Orientalis	Junipers (Red Cedar)
American Arbor Vitae	Hill's Silver Juniper

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Biotas, all varieties	Pyramidal Arborvitae
Mugo Pine	Junipers, all varieties
Yucca filamentosa	Globe Arborvitae

EVERGREENS FOR BACKGROUNDS AND WINDBREAKS

Douglas Fir	Hill's Silver Juniper
Austrian Pine	White Pine
Scotch Pine	Red Cedar
Norway Spruce	White Spruce
Black Hill Spruce	

TREES FOR STREET AND AVENUE PLANTING

American Elm	Sugar Maple
Chinese Elm	Pin Oak
Tulip Tree	Black Walnut
American Linden	Hackberry
Moline Elm	

HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL TREES

Bectel's Double Flowering Crab	Catalpa Bungei
Teas Weeping Mulberry	Camperdown Weeping Elm
Chinese Pagoda Tree	Lombardy Poplar

VINES FOR PORCHES AND PERGOLAS

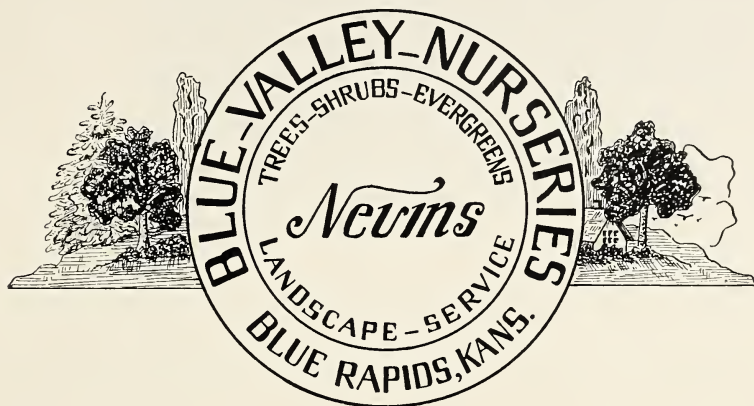
Clematis, all varieties	Chinese Matrimony Vine
Honeysuckle Scarlet Trumpet	Honeysuckle Hall's Japan
Virginia Creeper	Boston Ivy
Climbing Roses, all varieties	Ampelopsis Engelmanni
Wisteria	Honeysuckle Heckrotii
Japanese Kudzu Vine	Grape Honeysuckle (Hendersonii)

PLANTS FOR GROUND COVERS

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle	Chinese Matrimony Vine
Wichuraiana Roses	Artemesia Pontica
Trumpet Honeysuckle	Trailing Junipers, all varieties
Vinca Minor	
Ivy Englemanni	

PERENNIAL PLANTS FOR THE HARDY GARDEN

Achillea	Chrysanthemums (hardy)
Asters	Phlox
Artemesia	Yucca
Boltonia	Peonies (all varieties)
Coreopsis	Iris (German)
Hemerocallis	Iris (Siberian)
Hollyhocks	Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)
Mallow Marvels	Helianthus
Pyrethrum	Delphinium
Oriental Poppy	Digitalis
Rudbeckia	Gaillardia
Shasta Daisy	



NEVINS

Makes It Easy to Have Beautiful Surroundings

HAVE you neglected beautifying your home grounds because you hardly knew how to go about it? The selection and proper arrangement of Shrubbery and Plants in many cases does take more time and study than some busy folks are able to give the subject. The proper plants to use to screen some unsightly object; to give your lawn seclusion; to beautify some hidden nook; or relieve the bare look of the house foundation—perhaps these are among some of the problems that may confront you.

It has been our endeavor to make the pages of this book as helpful and as interesting as possible and we hope the subject matter, illustrations and descriptions will prove of value and point the way to the solution of many problems.

AS A SPECIAL SERVICE

Our landscape department will gladly co-operate with you and give you our ideas and estimates and otherwise work out the correct solution of your planting problems.



Plant
Nevins
Large
Specimen
Evergreens
Where
Quality and
Quick Effect
are Desired

EVERGREENS---Conifers

For Decoration and Protection

THE great value of evergreens, for windbreaks is many times overlooked. Pines and Cedars, form the most perfect windbreaks and when once established are priceless. They will remain green; a living monument to your labor and give protection from storm, long after that stone erected to your memory has become covered with moss and forgotten. The Spruces, Junipers and Arbor Vitae with their compact, symmetrical form and various shades of blue and green are indispensable for the decoration of home grounds, parks and landscape planting.

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—

One of the many distinct types of the American Arbor Vitae. Of narrow pyramidal type and compact form of dense dark green foliage. The American Arbor Vitae is winter hardy in all sections of the United States but does not stand our summers here as well as the Biota (Chinese Arbor Vitae), which is better adapted to the extremes of heat. We offer the above and the following variety as covering the widest range in type.

Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae—

A dense low globe of a handsome shade of green. Useful in low foundation plantings, bordering high growing evergreens or where a low dense tree is desired.

Chinese Arbor Vitae (*Biota Orientalis*)—

Best adapted to the south and central sections of the United States, where the temperature does not go more than 20 degrees below zero. Of rapid growth, hardy and of pyramidal form; will stand almost any amount of shearing. The foliage unlike any other class of conifers grows flat, the finely cut blades present a solid front of lace like edges. Color a dark green in early spring and summer changing to a lighter green in winter. It will stand

great extremes of heat and is grand for banking high foundations, grouping and permanent sheared hedges. The following named varieties are distinct forms of the above and are of the widest range in type.

Biota Pyramidalis—

Compact, uniform and pyramidal form; broad at base, tapering to point at top, deep green color. This hardy and beautiful evergreen is of the utmost value, for grouping, specimens or wherever a strictly decorative tree is desired.

Biota Aurea Nana (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae)—

Rich deep golden in color, compact and handsome form, dwarf in habit of growth. Fine for contrasting with other evergreens for color effect.

Biota Compacta—

Very compact light green foliage, with round shape and dwarf habit of growth similar to the Aurea Nana except that it does not have the golden tipped foliage. Splendid in every respect and indispensable from a decorative standpoint.

Biota Texanum Glaucous—

New and rare. This beautiful conifer, contributes another distinct type of Biota of worthy merit. Foliage, soft glaucous blue, strong growing, compact and upright pyramidal form. Worthy of a place in the most exclusive planting.

Biota Globosa—

Dense, deep dark green foliage, round globular form, dwarf in habit and of moderate growth.

DOUGLAS FIR—

(*Abies Douglassi*)—

Handsome in outline, rapid symmetrical growth, one of the finest trees of its kind for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc. Color a delicate silvery bluish cast, characteristic of the Northern Colorado type. Distinct from the light green type from the Pacific Coast region.



Nevin's Specimen Evergreens Balled and Burlapped Ready for Shipment

JUNIPERS and CEDARS (*Juniperus*)—

The Cedars and Junipers possess great vigor and when once established will thrive under the most adverse conditions. As a group they embrace a wide diversity of foliage, form, color and size. Varieties may be found here, adapted for any purpose.

Juniper Pfitzeriana (*Chinensis*)—

Plumose, graceful, vase shaped evergreen of spreading growth and light green foliage. Branches grow horizontal from the stem. Dwarf in habit, attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. Hardy.



Irish Juniper

Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginia*)—

Perhaps the best known of our native evergreens. Its ability to meet all conditions and its exceedingly long life, make this tree a universal favorite. It can be sheared to any height or form desired and rivals the Italian Cypress for beauty. Extensively used for windbreaks, ornamental sheared hedges and yard planting.

Trailing Juniper (var. *Canadensis*)—

A valuable, many stemmed Dwarf Juniper. Seldom exceeding 3 feet in height. Very hardy and will thrive on the poorest soil, rocky, gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun. Splendid as a ground cover and grouping with other conifers. Dense and close growing.

Irish Juniper (var. *Hibernica*)—

An evergreen of remarkable characteristics, finely cut, grayish green foliage, erect and columnar in habit of growth. One of the finest hardy evergreens for cemeteries, parks, lawns and all formal plantings. Semi-dwarf.

Hill's Silver Juniper (var. *Scopulorum*)—

Beautiful silvery blue color. Narrow compact and symmetrical form. Very desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow evergreen is needed. Extremely hardy, in all sections and a new evergreen of great merit. Hill's Silver Juniper is native to the Black Hills country, combines the habit of growth and seems to thrive under as many trying conditions as our native red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)—

Among the foremost of the low growing junipers, extremely hardy with dense moss green foliage. Of especial value in rockeries and for ground covering. Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger evergreens and is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups, seldom attains a height of more than 3 feet.



Photograph of Evergreens in Winter at Our Nurseries

Gray Carpet Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina Tamariscifolia*)—

The foliage of grayish green is very fine in texture and grows very dense, forming a compact perfect mat. A very vigorous grower with an average height of 1 foot and a spread of 6 to 8 feet when full grown. An excellent creeping dwarf variety.

***Juniperus Canadensis* (Aurea)—**

Of similar habit of growth as the Creeping juniper canadensis. The foliage however is a brilliant golden color which it holds throughout the year. Excellent when used with other dwarf forms of junipers in groups for contrast of color.

Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*)—

Similar in appearance to our own red cedar when small but superior in some respects. It grows 12 to 18 feet and forms a broad, bushy, dense tree. The color is a bright fresh green at all seasons. Hardy and seems to thrive in all sections of the country.

Blue Cedar (*Juniperus Virginia Glauca*)—

Also called Silver Cedar, in this variety, the whole of young growths are of almost silvery whiteness, later changing to glaucous blue. Of compact and handsome form and rather dwarf in habit of growth, seldom exceeding 15 to 20 feet in height—and it can be kept even smaller if desired.

English Juniper (*Juni-*

***perus Communis*)—**

A narrow upright growing conifer, with dense, bright green foliage, shaded a grayish green at the tips of the new growth, of more rapid growing habit than some Junipers and useful for formal effects.

**THE PINES
(*Pinus*)—**

One of the most hardy and rugged families of our American Evergreens, they present a wide range in character and habit of growth. Some attaining immense size, while others are dwarf in habit making them suitable for planting on the smallest lawn.

Austrian Pine (var. *Austriaca*)—

Tall growing, massive in appearance, it is equally hardy and dense in form, the branches which are somewhat spreading are spaced in rows about the body.

The color a deep dark green, needles long and stiff. Especially desirable for specimen, group, and windbreak planting. Grows under adverse conditions.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*)—

A fine, strong, rapid growing tree of dense form; foliage of short, light green needles. Its hardiness, large size and ability to withstand the elements, recommend this tree for windbreaks and protective screens.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)—

This grand handsome giant of our virgin forests, has become almost a rarity in sections where it once flourished. The tree is gentle and pleasing in aspect, with soft dark green needles. This variety while very hardy will not stand a hot dry climate nearly so well as the Scotch and Austrian pines.

Mugho Pine (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—

A charming, small evergreen, which has battled for its existence on bleak and barren mountain sides, for many centuries. Its habit of growth remains fixed and unchangeable. The color is dark green winter and summer, its branches which come out close to the ground,



Some of Our Large Specimen Junipers Virginia—Just the Thing for Quick Landscape Effect

spread out horizontally and then turn upward in regular even growth. The whitish stems of the new seasons growth, resembling tiny candle sticks. The scope of its usefulness is almost unlimited, in the landscape field.

Pinyon Pine (*Pinus Edulus*)—

The color of this handsome dwarf tree is simply marvelous, the new growth being as blue as the bluest type of Blue Spruce. Very rare and of extraordinary type.

THE SPRUCES

(*Picea*)—

This family of conifers are probably as well known and as widely planted as any other class of evergreens. Elegant and graceful in form, they rank foremost among our American Trees.

Black Hill Spruce (*Picea Canadensis*)—

Native of the Black Hills, from which it derives its name. Hardy in every respect and of the most pleasing character. The foliage is dense, dark green, the habit of growth is rather slow but uniform. Compact and dense in form, it is extensively used in all fine landscape plantings.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*)—

This is a grand tree from the mountains of Colorado; it has no equal. Pyramidal, of most dense and perfect form, trees varying in color from glaucous green to rich silvery blue, that sparkles and glistens in the sunlight. Truly it is nature's crowning effort to produce the beautiful. No planting is complete without a fair representation of this hardy and remarkable conifer.



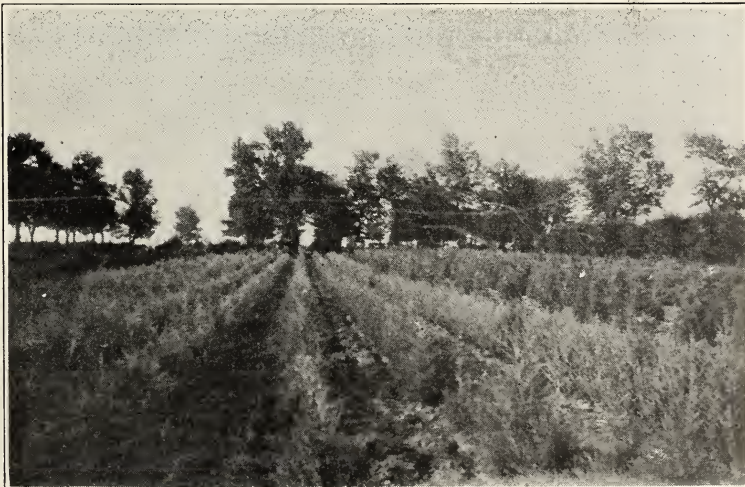
Field View of Nevins' Evergreens. Colorado Blue Spruce in Foreground at Blue Valley Nurseries.

White Spruce (*Picea Alba*)—

Of extreme hardiness and of quite rapid growth. Easily transplanted, it seems to stand up under adverse and trying climatic conditions with us nearly as well as the red cedar. The foliage is dense, light green, slightly tinged with blue and holds its color the year through, without turning brown. A valuable hardy evergreen for windbreaks, and screens as well as for all decorative purposes where a handsome tree is desired.

PRICES

The prices of most of the conifers described in this catalog together with the sizes are listed in the enclosed annual price list. The Blue Valley Nurseries specialize in the growing of fancy specimen evergreens for a discriminating trade and can often supply larger sizes in evergreens than quoted in price list. The price of such stock we can supply will be quoted to interested parties on request.



Twice Transplanted Evergreens at Blue Valley Nurseries



SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

ELM, American White (*Ulmus*)—

One of the finest of our native trees, of lofty vase like growth and graceful, slightly drooping branches. Of all the trees used for street and avenue planting, the elms are the universal favorite, combining as they do; hardiness, great strength and beauty.

MAPLE, Sugar or Hard (*Acer Saccharum*)—

A stately and handsome ornamental tree, of slow growth, fine form and wonderful foliage, coloring red and gold in autumn; of great value where a rapid growing tree is not required. One of the finest trees for lawn and street planting.

PIN OAK (*Quercus Palustris*)—

Extensively used for street and avenue planting. Of upright pyramidal growth, its leaves are deep glossy green and finely divided. It grows more rapidly than most oaks and colors highly in the fall.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*)—

One of the most valuable of our American trees and eagerly sought after both for its lumber and fruit. The large wild trees are rapidly becoming extinct and the present day finds them very scarce in many sections where formerly they were plentiful. They make a grand shade and lawn tree and should be extensively planted. Every home owner should plant a few nut trees.

CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus Parvifolia*)—

As hardy and of much more rapid growth than the American elm. The foliage is smaller and a darker shade of green than the white elm and very dense. This variety being of recent introduction is generally but little known outside the trade but on account of its beauty, rapid growing habit and hardiness is bound to become one of the most popular shade and avenue trees for the western and mid-western states.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis*)—

This well known native tree needs little description, hardy and of rather slow growth it stands dry weather better than most trees

but like any other tree thrives better when supplied with sufficient moisture. While this tree eventually makes a rather handsome tree it is very subject to a fungus disease that attacks the leaves and the foliage is usually thin and often gone before the leaves have hardly turned on the maple and oaks.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*)—

A rapid growing tree which develops a neat, trim outline. The foliage is clean and turns a brilliant gold in autumn. Attractive tulip like flowers in June, a splendid lawn tree and well adapted for suburban avenues. There are a



American Elm

number of these trees on the campus of the agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas, that have been there many years and our present stock of this variety were reproduced directly from these trees.

MOLINE ELM—

This distinctly attractive type of elm is propagated entirely by budding in order that the beauty of the original form may be retained. This variety was introduced by a nursery at Arlington Heights, Ill., from a tree found growing near Moline, Ill. The young tree is very rapid and erect in growth, producing an appearance somewhat like lombardy poplar, with leaves often 6 inches across. The older trees become more spreading, with branches almost horizontal.

JAPAN WALNUT (Sieboldiana)—

Of more rapid growth than the black walnut, bearing great crops of large, oblong nuts, shaped like the butternut, the quality of which is excellent. Tree usually starts bearing after the third or fourth year, the leaves are of unusual size being more than twice the size of the black walnut. This variety of Japan walnut has been inclined to winter kill for us and for that reason should be planted further south than northern Kansas.

RED BUD (Cercis)—

A small irregular shaped tree, attaining a height of about 20 feet, useful as an ornamental and very attractive in early spring when its leafless branches are covered with rosy pink blossoms.

AMERICAN PERSIMMON (Diospyros Virginiana)—

A valuable small tree, native of the Southern half of the United States; loads with round acorn fruit with seeds like a plum which is a delightfully rosy pink in color. The fruit is very puckery when green but becomes edible when ripened by frost at which time it is considered excellent.



Catalpa Bungei

CHINESE PAGODA TREE (Sophora)—

A rare and handsome tree from the orient, perfectly hardy with us here. Grows rapidly, forming a compact round headed top, the leaves are small and shiny. Loads with clusters of creamy white flowers in August; very conspicuous in winter because of its dark green branches. This is a tree seldom offered in nursery catalogs on account of its great scarcity; it was only through fortunate circumstances that we were able to obtain a small supply of them.

BECTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB—

Without doubt the finest of the flowering crabs, splendid for lawn and group planting, flowers very double, rose shape and delightfully fragrant, borne in clusters. Hardy.

CATALPA BUNGEII (Umbrella Catalpa)—

A species from China, large heart shaped, glossy green leaves which overlap each other. Top grafted on tall stems, it forms a perfect umbrella shaped head without pruning. A very unique and desirable tree for lawns, parks and all ornamental planting.

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY—

The finest of weeping trees, forms a perfect shaped head of long, slender, willowy branches, growing to the ground; a regular fountain of green, finely cut leaves. Exceedingly hardy and very desirable for cemetery and ornamental planting.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM—

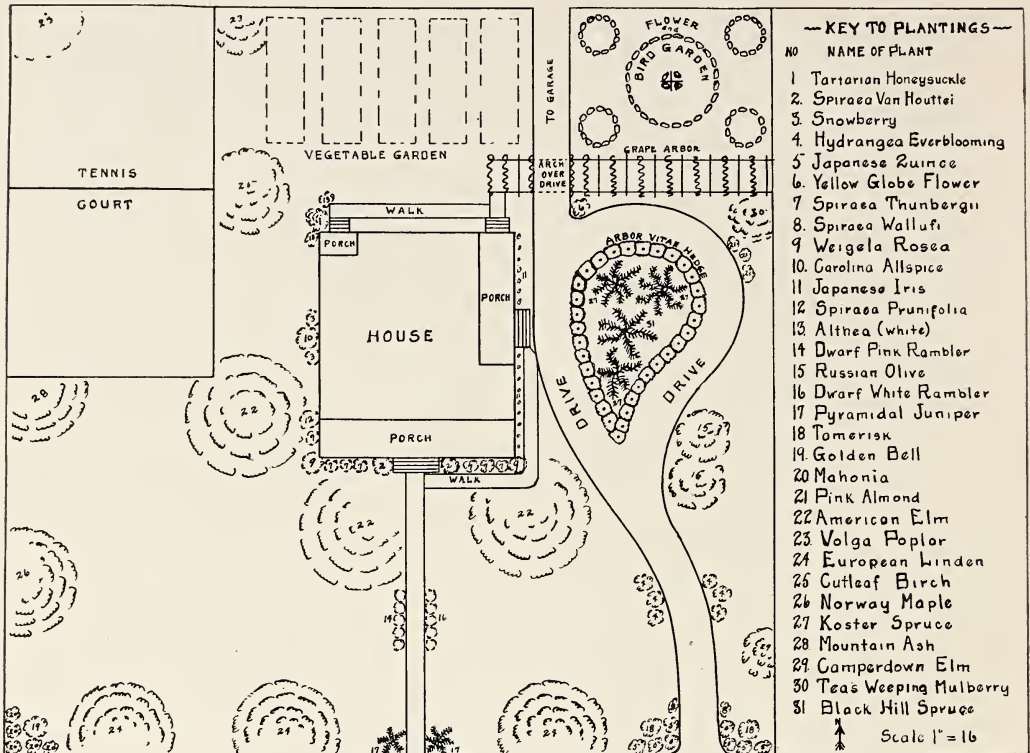
A distinct and picturesque weeping tree, of notable habit, the strong branches often spreading several feet before making a downward curve. The broad fine head and dark green leaves, lends an air of distinction to any grounds.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—

For tall screens and backgrounds, this tree is admirable. Its towering spire and pleasing foliage has an individuality all its own.



Weeping Mulberry



"Landscape Design of a Modern Homestead"

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Folks nowadays are taking more pride in their homes, their public buildings, and their parks. They realize that the worth-while things of life are right around them and it is possible by skillful designing and planting to bring the fields and wood and the best that nature has to offer directly to their door.

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Those who desire the services of an expert landscape architect in the designing and laying out of home grounds, city parks, etc., should consult our landscape department.

We are prepared to assist you with your planting problems, design, furnish plans for and supervise the planting of any landscape project at a nominal cost. Should you contemplate the beautifying of your grounds to any extent we would be pleased to go over your project with you, furnish estimates and draw your plans. This service is free to those

who live within a radius of 50 miles of Our Nurseries and when purchases of their plants are made from us.

NEVINS Postal Aid Service is offered to patrons at more distant points. Through it we are able to give you much the same service as is rendered through a personal call, for with a detailed description of your grounds, a sketch showing dimensions and existing features and a photo or two, we can readily visualize it and give you our ideas and estimate.

Make homes out of houses; parks out of waste places.

Our Specimen Evergreens Grace Some of the Finest Homes in the Land. For Color and Beauty They are Unsurpassed. See pages —

Trees and Shrubbery is an investment that grows in value with each succeeding year.

It costs more to produce a good article than a poor one and this is equally true in Nursery Products. You get real value for your money in every Nevins Product. It's put there to stay and it stays put, from the selection of the propagation wood until they are ready for you to plant, the greatest care is maintained. It pays you in the results that you obtain. It pays us in increased sales.

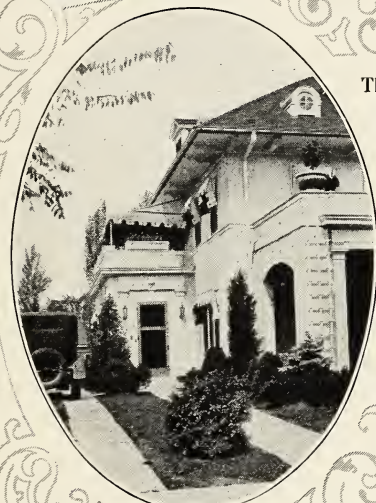
It's the few extra strokes of the brush that portrays the artist. It's those same extras that put the added value in Nevins Nursery Products.

Some of Our Landscape Work

There is an inborn love in every heart for a home of his own, a place of restful comfort, and where one may hold intimate communion with Nature's Creation.



There is a soul satisfying pleasure in green plants that can be had from nothing else.



Evergreens soften the sharp angles of buildings and provide a year around touch of green.

How cozy this home looks as it nestles among the shrubs and trees.

Our Landscape Architects will plan your grounds for you, or aid you in the planning, making a detailed sketch, drawn to scale with the name and location of every plant correctly made. Through the use of this service, you will create a picture on your property with all the skill of the artist, engineer and horticulturist combined. This technical service, which we are prepared to offer our customers, is an expression of our interest and desire that you obtain the full beauty from the plants we grow and sell. Our expert Landscape Architects are prepared to make professional calls for consultation and service, to survey your property, to design your planting and to supervise or execute the construction with our own skilled labor. We urge that our customers and clients make full use of this service.





HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

For Decorative and Landscape Purposes

FLOWERING Shrubs and Trees are becoming more popular with each succeeding year. Nearly every one wishes for pleasant and beautiful surroundings. No matter how pretentious or how humble the house it takes trees and shrubs, to give to any abode the charm and beauty of home. Some very costly houses are lacking in this respect, while many modest cottages are turned into a veritable paradise of beauty and comfort. We take the utmost care in digging and packing all orders and our stock will reach you as fresh and full of vitality as when it left the nursery row.

ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING—

Hardy and free blooming, the flowering almonds are very showy in the spring. Their slender, leafless branches covered with masses of stemless, double rose like flowers in May. Useful for mass effects in the shrub border growing about 4 feet in height. In ordering state which you want, the white or pink flowering almond.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia)—

Often called Summer Lilac, owing to its flowers resembling the bloom of lilacs. Semi-Herbaceous in as much as in cold latitudes it dies to the ground each winter, only to spring into a magnificent bush early the following spring. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine, borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is often 10 inches in length, as many as 40 or 50 flower spikes is not uncommon for a single plant. Fine lavender colored flowers.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—

Extensively used for Hedges and Foundation planting, foliage a bright lustrous green in summer, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn. The branches loaded with crimson berries in great profusion, hang far into the winter. Dwarf in habit of growth, bushy and rounded in form; susceptible to formal pruning and of the utmost importance for the edging of shrubbery groups, foundation planting and primarily as a low compact, impassable hedge. Refined and dainty in character.

COTONEASTER (Acutifolia)—

Very ornamental shrubs from the standpoint of habit of growth, quality of foliage and

autumn tints. They have come to us to grace our gardens from the Oriental wilds. Medium height, slender branches, small narrow leaves and blossoms followed by black berries. Especially fine for ornamental hedges and groups.

CAROLINA ALSPICE (Calycanthus)—

Sweet scented shrub also called chocolate shrub. Flowers very double, a brownish purple in color and deliciously fragrant, the wood is also fragrant and the foliage rich, dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterwards.

CORNUS (The Dogwoods)—

Siberian Dogwood—

The outstanding feature of all the dogwoods is their highly colored bark and branches during winter, the Siberian dogwoods are especially noted in this respect. Grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet, very hardy; its clusters of small white flowers in early summer are very dainty, followed in the fall by whitish blue berries.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD—

Besides having the fine characteristics of the Siberian Dogwood, this variety produces great, white, beautiful flowers often 3 inches and more in width and in favorable weather over a period of several weeks. Attractive foliage.

RED OZIER DOGWOOD—

Produces white flowers in early June, in winter the young shoots are a blood red color, a splendid native shrub for group and mixed planting, extremely hardy.

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester—

Bush an upright grower, vigorous and hardy. Blooms late in June, very large panicles of double white flowers when fully open but striking pink when in the bud.

DEUTZIA Lemoinei—

This extraordinary fine shrub is more dwarf in habit than the *P. of R.*, usually growing only about 3 feet tall. A fine free flowering variety of easy culture, flowers, pure white, in large panicles; bright green foliage on slender spreading branches. Hardy.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNI (Golden Bell)—

Showy golden yellow flowers in great profusion in very early spring. Handsome deep green foliage, with a purplish tint in autumn which it holds until freezing weather, a strong erect grower valuable for group and border planting, hardy.

HYDRANGEA Paniculata Grandiflora—

Of strong spreading habit of growth, with great pyramidal clusters of flowers often a foot in length, the flowers are white when first opened but soon change to a delicate pink. Blooms over a long season in August and September, lasting for a period of about 4 weeks, medium height. Needs some protection over winter in this climate.

HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA—

A dwarf almost evergreen shrub with shining dark green leaves, changing to bright purple, red and bronze in autumn; which it maintains throughout the winter. Small bright yellow flowers in May, followed by blue berries. This is the finest decorative plant in our entire list, it is perfectly hardy and in great demand, to see them is to want them, always showy; they meet the great need for winter foliage, which few plants have except the conifers. Slow in habit of growth and rarely exceed 4 feet in height.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—

A splendid large shrub, with upright and spreading form. The leaves are broad, oval, three lobed and bright green. Flowers appear in early summer, borne in broad flat clusters



White Flowering Dogwood

which are followed by showy scarlet berries that cling to the bush during the winter. Extremely hardy, thriving where the extremes of heat and cold are the greatest.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE MORROWI (Lonicera Japonica)—

Native of Japan, somewhat spreading in habit of growth, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. In early spring its pure white flowers are very attractive also valuable for the handsome red fruits which appear in August and hang on throughout the fall months. The foliage remains green well into early winter, which adds to its beauty, hardy and one of the best.

TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Tartarica)—

Strong upright grower and of great hardiness, attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Perhaps the best known of all the bush honeysuckles and especially valuable when used as a background for smaller shrubs. The flowers which appear in May and June, are borne freely, followed by showy red berries which remain on the bush for several weeks. There are 3 distinct classes of Tartarian Honeysuckle as regards to the color of the flowers, otherwise there is little difference. We can furnish them in the following colors, red, white, and pink.

HONEYSUCKLE FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Lonicera)—

Delightfully fragrant white flowers that come with the first breath of spring, leaves bright green, almost evergreen, bright scarlet fruits. A broad and many branched shrub, with many pleasing characteristics.

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia Japonica)—

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom. Bright scarlet flowers in great profusion, followed by quite large, golden colored fruit in the fall, which will remain on the bushes for several weeks. The fruit is also valuable for flavoring purposes when cooked with apples. Much used for permanent hedges and with other shrubs in mass planting. Often called Scarlet Quince, very hardy.



Hydrangea



Hedge of Spirea Van Houttei

LILACS—

Of all the hardy, large flowering, sweet scented and old fashion shrubs, the Lilacs are still the most popular. Everybody loves them and their sweet fragrance, takes us back to the scenes we knew as children.

Lilac Persian Purple—

A grand shrub, having small dense green foliage; slender branches, loaded with panicles of bright purple, very sweet scented flowers. Excellent for Ornamental hedges and decorative purposes, far superior to the old common varieties.

Lilacs, Rathomagensis—

Fine, tall growing, free blooming lilac, flower stems long with masses of reddish-purple flowers. One of the most useful for screens and group planting, very fragrant.

FRENCH LILACS—

The improvement in the Lilacs during the past few years has been marvelous. In size, form and colorings, they far surpass the old favorites. We are growing the following choice varieties.

President Grevy—

Very large and double, flowers of a delightful shade of blue; the panicle is magnificent.

Belle De Nancy—

Flowers large and double, colored a brilliant satiny rose; white towards center. Very fine.

Mad. Abel Chatenay—

Strong growing, large dark green leaves. Flowers borne in large panicles of double white, fragrant.

Ludwig Spaeth—

Glossy green foliage, panicles is long, flowers large, single, red; superb variety.

Marie Le Graye—

Large leaves of dark green, great panicles of single white flowers.

MOCK ORANGE (Garland Syringa)—

A hardy free flowering shrub, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet, white highly scented flowers with a center of gold. Blooms in May, on long graceful sprays and have a strong resemblance to orange blossoms. Fine for the home grounds either in groups or as specimens. The Mock Orange family is divided into several groups, our stock consists of the following varieties. Grandiflora, a tall growing variety. The Coronarius, of medium habit and the Lemoine, a dwarf variety.

PRIVET Amoor River—

A perfectly hardy variety introduced to America from Northern Russia. Rivals the California Privet in beauty but much more desirable on account of its extreme hardiness. It is one of the best plants for hedge purposes and can be sheared into a square box like fence and kept at any height desired. Plant this variety in place of California privet, which is not hardy in the north half of the United States.

IBOTA PRIVET—

Tall growing and spreading in habit, with grayish green leaves. Very hardy and adapted for planting in the extreme North.

REGEL'S PRIVET (Ligustrum Regelianum)—

Similar in habit of growth, too the handsome Japanese Barberry, absolutely hardy and is sufficiently dense for hedge purposes, even without trimming. Especially desirable where a low growing, graceful hedge is wanted or for mass planting with other shrubs. Beautiful autumn coloring, racemes of white flowers.

LODENSE, THE NEW DWARF PRIVET

(Ligustrum nana campacta)—

This is a new, dwarf and distinct form of privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. The foliage is rich, dark green and the plant of extreme hardiness, succeeds where ever the hardy Amoor River can be grown, which is practically all of the United States. Also useful as a decorative plant for tubing and porch boxes, can be sheared to nearly any form desired.

PAGODA TREE (Sophora)—

See shade and ornamental trees.

SNOWBALL—

A well known and favorite shrub, bearing large ball shape clusters of white flowers, the later part of May. This beautiful and hardy shrub, should be used in every planting.

SNOWBERRY (Waxberry)—

Extremely hardy and desirable shrub with small pink flowers, followed by large white, wax like berries, which hang on the bushes until early winter. Dwarf in habit, growing to a height of 2 to 4 feet, of great value for planting in densely shady and dry situations where few other shrubs will grow.

CORALBERRY (Red Fruited)—

Of similar habit to the waxberry except the berries are bright red and smaller. Desirable for mass planting with the snowberry.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (Bush form)—

Useful for group or border planting, where a variety of foliage effect is desired. Long narrow silver white foliage, small yellow flowers. Hardy and stands shearing well, good for dry situations.

THE SPIREAS—**Spirea Arguta (Snow Garland)—**

Graceful and slender in habit, growing 3 to 5 feet high, profusely covering itself with a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—

Handsome dwarf, crimson flowering variety, blooming nearly the entire summer. Grows to a height of about 2 feet and makes beautiful borders in front of taller shrubs, or when used as hedging or edging along walks and drives.

Spirea Callosa Alba—

A white flowering variety of similar and even more dwarf habit than Anthony Waterer, growing to a height of about 18 inches. Splendid little plant where a low growing bushy variety is desired.

Spirea Froebel—

Vigorous growing plant, with broader leaves and of taller growth than Anthony Waterer, flowers rose pink, with the tips of the leaves reddish-purple.

Spirea Wallufi—

New dwarf growing, bright red flowering spirea, the flowers remain red until old, which increases its value from a color standpoint.

Spirea Prunifolia (The true Bridal Wreath)—

Among the earliest to bloom of the double Spireas and very showy, every one of its long, gracefully curved branches are covered their entire length, with small double white flowers. Its beautiful leaves shaped like those of the plum are highly colored after frost. Attains a height of 3 to 5 feet.

Spirea Thunbergi (Japanese Spirea)—

Forms a dense feathery bush 3 to 5 feet in



Spirea Anthony Waterer

height, small white flowers appearing in very early spring. The foliage is adorable at all times, the leaves small and of the most delicate shade of green. In the fall the leaves change to bright scarlet and orange and remain for weeks. Among the very best in Spireas.

Spirea Van Houttei—

The grandest of all the spireas and one of the finest hardy shrubs, with almost the greatest variety of uses. Hardy, graceful and elegant in form; a perfect fountain of white, during its blooming period in May. Extensively used for permanent living fences and general landscape planting. Highly colored after frost.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA—

Drooping, arching branches clothed with feathery fern like leaves, panicked racemes of white flowers in June. Useful for informal hedgings and mass effect. Brilliant bronze-red tints in autumn.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH (Clethra Alnifolia)—

Of upright growing habit, 3 to 5 feet in height, blooming in September when flowers are scarce. The flowers are very fragrant, borne on long stems, valuable for the informal border. Not hardy in the extreme north.

SMOOTH SUMAC (Rhus, Glabra)—

Handsome foliage which color brightly in autumn, blooming in July followed by large crimson or brown fruits. Especially useful for producing natural effects.

FRAGRANT SUMAC (Rhus Aromatica)—

Grand for massing and thriving on the poorest and driest soils; the entire family of sumacs paint the woods and hills in autumn with their highly colored fruits and reflect the glow of sunsets in their wondrous foliage. This fine dwarf shrub attains a height of 3 to 4 feet with foliage that emits an aromatic odor.

TAMARIX (Odessana)—

A fine tall growing shrub, with graceful feathery foliage; small pink flowers borne in long



Spirea Van Houttei

graceful sprays, in mid-summer. Imparts a restful and pleasing effect to any landscape and is highly desirable where a tall growing shrub can be used. This variety is of Russian origin, is perfectly hardy and stands any degree of heat or cold to which it will be subject.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—

Erect in habit of growth, with good foliage, blooms profusely during June, with bright rose colored and light pink flowers on the same branch. Important as specimens and desirable for groups and masses, attains a height of 4 to 5 feet. Hardy.

Climbing Vines

A few good climbing vines cost so little, that no one need do without them. As porch draperies they add beauty, act as a screen and provide cool shade. The walls of stone or stucco buildings when covered with them, change from that cold bare appearance to one of mellow warmth and beauty.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)—

Long considered the best ivy, for covering walls and buildings of brick and stone.

IVY (*Ampelopsis Englemanni*)—

This is the best ivy for this climate, stands cold, heat and drouth better than the *Veitchii* and is hardy everywhere. A rapid grower, clinging to brick, stone or stucco walls. Foliage dark green, changing to crimson and gold in the autumn. Often confused with Boston Ivy.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Woodbine*)—

A well known hardy native ivy, used for covering porches, arbors, etc. Will not cling to walls without support.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALLS JAPAN (*Lonicera*)—

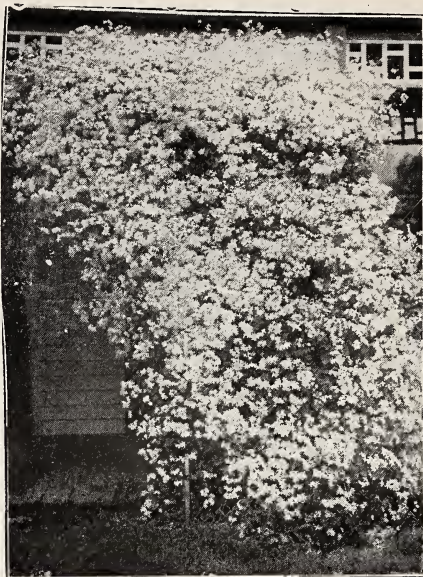
Almost evergreen, dense shiny green foliage, often used as a ground cover and for holding steep banks. Flowers trumpet shape, waxy white, changing to yellow, sweet scented. Blooms over a period of many weeks in late summer and fall. Hardy.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—

This most beautiful vine, also comes to us from Japan. A hardy strong growing plant with dense, dark green foliage, covered when in bloom with a mass of small star shaped, white, sweet scented flowers. A most popular porch climber.



Ivy, *Amelopsis Englemanni*



Clematis Paniculata

CLEMATIS JACKMANI—

A large flowering variety of moderate growth. Flowers large, dark velvety purple, often measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Very showy.

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Heckrotii*)—

A rare and handsome plant of great merit, blooms continually from early summer until freezing weather. Flowers scarlet, throat shading to yellow; a grand addition to the *Lonicera* family.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera Sempervirens*)—

Rapid growing and a good climber, flowers bright red, fragrant and trumpet shaped, borne profusely. Fine for trellises pergolas or ground cover. Very hardy and thrives in any soil.

YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE

(*Lonicera Hendersonii*)—

Another splendid member of the honeysuckle group, strong growing, hardy and great bloomer. Flowers large, deep bright yellow. This variety, like the everblooming, is scarce and uncommon and when grouped together with the other varieties of honeysuckle make a rare combination.

WISTERIA, CHINESE PURPLE—

Very popular for porches and trellises, this variety produces in great profusion, large drooping clusters of purple, pea shaped flowers in May and June. An odd and interesting climber.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE—

Foliage a grayish green, the flowers appearing from June till September, vary in shadings from pink to purple, the fruit which follows is a deep crimson and very attractive. The vine itself is a healthy vigorous grower, useful anywhere that a good vine is needed, very hardy and thrives in nearly all soils, often used for holding steep banks.



ROSES

THE garden of hardy roses has its place in every planting, their sweet fragrance and rich coloring, make them irresistible to all lovers of flowers.

Our list of Hardy Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses contain many of the choicest in each class, and have been chosen for their hardiness and quality of bloom.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Hybrid Perpetual)—

A fine white rose of the highest type, beautifully moulded flowers of purest white. Heavy dark green foliage, strong grower and great bloomer, also known as White American Beauty or Snow Queen.

PAUL NEYRON, (H. P.)—

The largest and finest pink rose for outdoor planting, flowers large, bright shining pink; very double and full, finely scented blooms. Very free blooming and highly desirable variety, one of the best of the monthly blooming sorts.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, (H. P.)—

Flowers large bright shining crimson, rich and velvety. Exceedingly handsome buds and flowers, highly esteemed as one of the best roses for garden culture.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHN, (H. P.)—

Celebrated the world over for its large handsome flowers and the profusion with which they are produced. The color, a deep, rich velvety crimson, passing to very dark maroon, shaded black. Very fragrant and universally popular with all who know it.

MADAM PLANTIER (H. P.)—

Without exception the best rose for cemetery planting on account of its extreme hardiness. Completely hides itself during June with its lovely pure white, sweet scented flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—

A true climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty Rose, producing by the hun-

dreds the same grand, deep red flowers of exquisite fragrance. Very hardy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—

Very popular, hardy and strong growing climber, producing great masses of bright crimson flowers in clusters.

DOROTHY PERKINS—

A strong thrifty climber, flowers very double, and borne in large clusters, color a delicate sea shell pink, hardy everywhere.

EXCELSA—

This new and distinctive rambler, like other roses of its type produces its flowers in clusters. Flowers full and double, colored crimson maroon with the tips of the petals scarlet; foliage dense dark green.

SILVER MOON—

This new triumphs in climbing roses is of recent introduction and is rapidly gaining favor. Flowers very large, often measuring 4 inches and more in diameter, color a pure white with petals of great substance, which are beautifully cupped, forming a clematis like bloom. The large mass of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness.

SHOWER OF GOLD—

New and fine climber of great beauty, color a deep golden yellow, with orange shadings in the center. A yellow rambler much in demand.

BLUE RAMBLER (Veilchenblau)—

This rambler of worthy merit, surpasses all others of recent introduction. Color described

upon opening as a reddish violet, changing soon to violet or steel blue, a strong growing variety seldom troubled with mildew.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES (Tausendschoen)—

Grand in every way, this handsome climbing rose is a favorite everywhere. The flowers are a delicate rose, shading to various other tints hard to describe, like the crimson rambler, the flowers are produced in great masses, only if anything in greater abundance. The plant is a strong grower and quite free from thorns and is without doubt the most remarkable rose of its kind in existence.

RUGOSA ROSES

A valuable, perfectly hardy type of Japanese rose shrub, useful in border plantings. Very thrifty growing to 3 to 4 feet in height. The foliage is lustrous, dark green, usually corrugated. Very striking with their brilliant flowers and later with their ornamental fruit. Bloom is very lasting and come at a time when few shrubs are flowering.

ESKIMO BEAUTIES (Hybrid Rugosa Roses)—

"The kind that grow where no others will."

Belle Poitevine—

The blooms are large and full, the petals gracefully incurved. Bright, clear, lively pink.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—

Pure white; no tinge of pink or yellow—just pure white. The flowers are very double and borne in graceful clusters.

HANSA—

Handsome in bud and bloom. Both are large, very full and double. The color is rich, maroon-red.



Climbing Roses on Our Porch

PEONIES

THE flower without a genuine rival, a giant in hardiness and of the easiest culture. Here are many superb varieties with flowers beautifully moulded and expressing the most delicate tints as well as the most intense colors. Their cut blooms are very lasting and in many cases are exquisitely scented. Plant in any good garden soil, covering the buds about two inches, they may be transplanted, either in the fall or spring. Early fall is considered the best season for planting by all peony authorities. We have segregated them into the following classes, according to their merits. Peonies are delivered to you, all postage charges paid by us.

CLASS I

Price of all varieties in class one, 50c each, except as otherwise noted. Strong 3 to 5 eye divisions.

These are standard varieties of peonies, which have been planted largely for garden decoration and florists use as cut flowers. They are desirable varieties for any use.

Francois Ortegat—

Semi-double, very deep dark red flowers, with brilliant golden yellow anthers, very striking. Late.

Mons Bellart—

Bright purplish crimson, tall free bloomer, tulip shape flowers; mid-season. Each, 75c.

Baron J. De Rothschild—

Dark purplish rose, good for massing and landscape planting; mid-season.

Rose Frangans—

Tall and strong growing; its free blooming habit and wondrous rose fragrance, commend it to flower lovers. Color a deep rose pink. One of the latest to bloom.

Queen Victoria—

Opens blush, becoming white; one of the best older sorts; largely planted for florists use for cut flowers. Mid-season.

Canari—

Opens yellow, gradually changing to almost white; attractive. Mid-season.

Eduis Superba—

Large round fluffy; bright rose pink with silvery reflex. One of the best early varieties.



Peony Aristocrats Grown In Our Nursery

CLASS II

Price of all varieties, in class II, 75c each, postpaid, except as otherwise noted. Strong 3 to 5 eye divisions.

These varieties embrace standard sorts that are in many particulars improvements over many of the older sorts, that must necessarily make way for those of greater artistic beauty.

Meissonier—

Deep velvety crimson, violet tipped; flowers large and high built with twisted and imbricated petals. Considered by many as one of the best red peonies for cut flowers. Mid-season.

Festiva Maxima—

Flowers very large, borne on tall stiff stems; color a pure paper white with the tips of the petals flecked with crimson. A grand variety; early. Each, \$1.00.

Duchess De Nemours—

Very fine, cup shaped; sulphur white. Vigorous grower; free bloomer, fragrant; follows Festiva Maxima.

Mad. Calot—

A fine white, free blooming peony; flowers overlaid with a delicate blush. Good cut flower variety. Early.

La Tulipe—

Large globular, fragrant flowers; delicate blush white, shaded ivory; outer petals striped with crimson. Mid-season.

Mad. Forel—

Very large; rose type, bright pink, with silvery reflex; late. Each, \$1.00.

Proliferia Tri-Color—

Guard petals white, tinted pink, center yellow; a good blooming variety of unusual color. Late.

Crimson King—

Color a deep rich crimson; flowers large and full, carried on strong, tall stems. Good free bloomer. Mid-season.

CLASS III

Prices of all varieties in class three, \$1.00 each, postpaid.

The following varieties include some of the more recent productions of known merit that are choice. They are varieties in which any garden lover may well take pride, and will be found in the collections of almost any peony fancier.

Mad. Ducl—

Large, perfect form; bright silvery pink, tinted with salmon; its beauty is irresistible. Mid-season.

Mad. De Verneville—

Large creamy white, globular flowers; flaked with purple at center; petals crinkley and semi-transparent, fragrant. Mid-season.

Felix Crousse—

Color a bright flaming red, large double ball shape bloom; a leading commercial variety and great producer of extra fine flowers; one of the best reds. Late.

Richardson's Rubra Superba—

Large and double flowers of rich velvety crimson, borne on long stems; strong grower, an extra fine cut flower. Late.

Couronne D'Orr—

Immense, very full, imbricated ball shape bloom; color a pure snow white, crowned with a mass of golden yellow stamens. A fine addition to any collection. Very late.

Jeanne D'Arc—

Guard petals blush, white near center, center yellow; attractive. Mid-season.

Marie Lemoine—

Solid, massive flat bloom; delicate ivory white, flowers borne in clusters, free bloomer. Very late.

Charlemagne—

Color a rich salmon pink, very double and full; plant strong grower, producing good crops of fine quality flowers on long, strong stems. Mid-season.

CLASS IV

The varieties in this list are the aristocrats of the peony world. They mark the highest attainment of the hybridizers skill and for grace, form, color and wrapping of bloom, they are supreme in their chaste beauty. The figures preceding the name are the ratings of the American Peony Society, which are based upon a scale of ten.

9.2 Mons Jules Eli (Crousse, 1888)—

Broad reflexing guards, with high pyramidal body of semi-quilled petals converting into an apex. Color an ideal glossy pink, overlaid with a silvery sheen; an ideal peony of great beauty. Fragrant. Mid-season. Each, \$2.00.

8.8 Karl Rosenfield (Rosenfield, 1908)—

A perfect flower of semi-rose type, color a vivid velvety scarlet; erect and stately in habit of growth; good bloomer and lasts well, one of the favorites of the later introductions. Prize winner at the American Peony Show, June, 1911. Each, \$3.00.

9.0 Sarah Bernhardt (Lemoine, 1906)—

Flowers of remarkable size and freshness, produced in great clusters, full and double, of unusual perfect form; extremely large petals that are imbricated, twisted and fimbriated. Color, apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrant; magnificent. Each, \$5.00.

8.7 James Kelway (Kelway, 1900)—

Plant tall and strong growing, producing flowers of gigantic size, double and full in large clusters; color a pure white overlaid with a flush of delicate pink, tinged yellow at base of petals; fragrant. Mid-season. Each, \$2.00.

8.8 Monsieur Martin Cuhuzac (Dessert, 1899)—

Massive, full large flowers, well formed; a ball of solid perfect, deep maroon with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. Said to be the darkest peony known, truly a black prince; erect growth, free flowering habit; semi-rose type. Mid-season. Each, \$4.50.

9.0 Baroness Schroeder (Kelway, 1889)—

Opens delicate blush, changing to pure white; flower built in the form of a pyramid with irregularly shaped petals, often fringed. Considered one of the world's best peonies; delicately fragrant. Mid-season. Each, \$2.00.

8.5 Madam Emile Galle (Crousse, 1881)—

Color a delicate sea shell pink, with touches of heliotrope and lavender; flowers large double cupshaped, with imbricated petals. While not as late a production as some, it is scarce and rare and one of the most beautiful. Each, \$1.50.

Monsieur Krelage (Crousse, 1883)—

Color a deep currant or solferina red with amaranthine center. The French hybridist's



Festiva Maxima

evidently lost their paint pot after producing this grand variety as there is nothing in peonies of its color. Large, flat flowers as big as a plate; perfect in outline. Grand in every way. Late. Each, \$1.50.

8.3 Eugenie Verdier (Calot, 1864)—

Color a pale hydrangea pink, with primary petals lighter. The flower is extremely large even, for a peony; borne on stems often three feet high. Its form is ideal being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and colors to advantage; semi-rose type, deliciously fragrant. Each, \$1.50.

8.8 Richard Carvel (Brand, 1913)—

Flower immense, globular, of deep bright crimson, center petals converge into a great central dome, guard petals large, broad and prominent, carried on strong tall stems it makes a wonderfully effective show. A fine cue flower variety; fragrant. Early. Each, \$5.00.

Archie Brand (Brand, 1913)—

One of the best of the Brand peonies. Color a uniform deep sea shell pink; flowers very large, fragrance closely resembling that of the rose. This delightful fragrance added to the natural beauty of the flower makes this variety especially fine for cutting. Mid-season, profuse bloomer. Each, \$2.00.

9.8 Therese (Dessert, 1904)—

Enormous compact rose type, developing later a high crown. Its buds are the most wonderful of all. Color satiny pink changing to lilac white in the center, with glossy reflex. Attracts attention in every show, erect strong grower, acknowledged one of the world's best peonies. Early. Each, \$6.00.

CUT FLOWERS FOR DECORATION
DAY—PEONIES

Note—We not only grow peonies for the plants but also grow them quite extensively for the cut flower trade. Send us your order for Peony Blooms for Decoration Day, they are the finest of all flowers for this purpose. Prepaid prices by mail, \$2.00 per dozen.

IRIS—The Rainbow Flower

FLUER DE LIS, national flower of France; The rainbow flower of the Greeks. Known and admired everywhere. They too, like everything else of these modern times have yielded to the magic touch of improvement and hence has been born a race of flowers absolutely bewildering in the glory of their form and colorings. They are perfectly hardy, thrive and grow anywhere, bloom abundantly and respond quickly to good care. Usually in bloom for Decoration Day and are valuable for the home grounds, the hardy flower border, for edging shrubbery, etc., and when established are good for years. Transplant readily either fall or spring.

The select list offered below are standard varieties, selected for their rich colorings and season of bloom. Price 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50, postpaid.

LIBERTY IRIS (Iris Germanica)—

Note—In our descriptions the stands or standards signifies the upright petals and the falls the drooping petals of the flower.

Celeste—

Stands azure blue, slightly deeper falls, large free bloomer; mid-season.

Madam Chereau—

White frilled violet blue, attractive; reliable.

Walhall—

Standards light violet; falls deep purple, very large; early.

Honorabilis—

Golden yellow and crimson brown, beautiful and odd.

Queen of May—

Stands and falls both a lovely soft lilac rose, nearly pink, good effects are obtained by planting them with the white, purple and blue varieties; mid-season, extra.

Crimson King—

Magnificent, rich claret purple, on stems about two feet high.

Price of the following varieties of Iris, except as otherwise noted; 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.00, postpaid.

Orientalis—

Blue; deep blue; late; flower stems 25 inches.

Pallida Dalmatica—

Fine large lavender; mid-season, borne on 40-inch flower stems.

Her Majesty—

Standards rose pink, falls crimson shaded darker; free bloomer. New, extra.

Flavescens—

Delicate soft yellow, very fine large flowers and remarkable free bloomer.

Monsignor (Rare)—

Standards satiny velvet, falls purple-crimson; large, late. Very fine. New. Each, 50c; \$4.00 per 10, postpaid.

Ingeborg—

Pure white, early; dwarf, about 15 inches.

Prosper Laugier—

Standards fiery bronze, falls velvety ruby purple; mid-season. New, fine. Each, 35c; 10 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Eldorado—

Standards bronze yellow; falls bronze purple; mid-season, tall. Each, 35c; 10 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Dr. Bernice—

Stands coppery bronze, falls velvety crimson; large, flower stems about 24 inches; unusual value.

Perfection—

Standards light blue; falls dark velvety violet black; free bloomer, new, extra value. Each, 35c; 10 for \$3.00, postpaid.

SIBERIAN IRIS (Iris Siberica)—

Distinct and different from the German Iris, small grass like foliage. Flowers smaller than the German Iris and borne in great profusion in early June. Fine for the hardy border and for massing.

Siberian Blue—

Clear, bright blue.

Snow Queen—

Pure white.

Price, 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50.

Ornamental Grasses

Strong divisions that should bloom the first year. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Standard divisions. 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50.

Eulalia Japonica—

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass)—

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—



G.C.

Liberty Iris



Asters



Coreopsis

HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS

Hardy Perennial Plants

THE Old Fashion Garden Flowers have never been so popular as at the present time; and justly so. Once planted in their permanent homes in beds and borders about the garden and lawn, they become firmly established and from earliest spring until frost, form an endless procession of bloom, in all shades and colors. Be sure to order some of these hardy plants and have a garden and flowers of your own next summer. All perennial plants are sent prepaid. Fall is a good time for planting, but may be planted, either fall or spring.

ACHILLEA "The Pearl"—

One of the most beautiful and useful perennials, blooming continually from June until frost. Grows from 15 to 20 inches high, fine for cut flowers, borders, beds and cemetery planting. Flowers are born on long branching sprays, covering the plant profusely. Price, 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50.

ACHILLEA "Roseum"—

Flowers in June and July on stems about three feet high. Pinkish red blossoms, produced in great profusion over a long season. Price, 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.25.

ASTERS (Michaelmas Daisies)—

Novae-Angliae—Clear purple. This hardy plant ranks among the best of the hardy garden flowers, especially fine for borders where a plant not exceeding 4 feet is desired. Flowers among the largest of its kind, season Sept. and Oct. Price, 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.00.

ARTEMESIA (Pontica)—

Beautiful, extremely hardy plant, well adapted for the border of shrubbery, will grow in almost any soil and stands any amount of dry weather; even on a south exposure. Finely cut silvery white foliage, which is quite fragrant. Price, 4 for 50c; 10 for \$1.15.

BOLTONIA (False Chamomile)—

BOLTONIA Asteroids—

Large, single, aster-like flowers blooming during the summer and autumn months, com-

pletely covering the plants and producing a showy effect. Good for cut flowers. Price, 3 for 60c; 10 for \$1.80.

BOLTONIA, Latisquama—

A bushy plant, growing five feet high, producing pink aster-like flowers, profusely covering the entire plant in late summer. Fine for a contrast for Asteroids. Price, 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.00.

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora—

In bloom from early June until killed by frost; presenting a solid mass of rich golden yellow flowers. The plants grow vigorously in any sunny location, making it a most popular hardy plant, grows about 1½ to 2 ft. Price, 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.55.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lilies)—

Fulva, Brown Day Lily—

Thrive in any good garden soil as well as being adapted for edging waterside plantings, a group or bed of these fine plants, brightens up the surroundings with their wealth of orange red flowers in June and July, Iris-like foliage, flower stems 2 to 3 ft. Price, 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50.

Lemon Lily—

Same as above except the flowers are lemon yellow.

HOLLYHOCKS—

A grand old fashion hardy garden flower, still holding its own as a garden favorite. Has the widest range of colors, borne on tall spikes 6 to 8 feet high. Produces in abundance large showy flowers during July and August. Fine for background of other hardy flowers or as a screen. All colors. Price, 3 for 60c; 10 for \$1.75.

MALLOW MARVELS—

Giant flowers, measuring often more than ten inches in diameter are not uncommon for this latest triumph of the perennial world. Colors simply gorgeous, ranging from crimson to pink and white. Anyone can grow them as they seem to thrive in any kind of soil and withstand the coldest winters without protection. Bloom from July until fall, flower stems 6 to 8 feet. Price, 2 for 70c; 10 for \$3.00.

PYRETHUM—

Large daisy like flowers, with long narrow petals of various colors. Grow in clusters on the stem. Too much can not be said of this grand hardy perennial, their main season of blooming is in June but if the old flower stems are removed they give a fair amount of bloom in the autumn. Usual height 2 to 3 feet. Price, 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.00.

ORIENTAL POPPY (Papaver)—

Nothing can equal these in color, large flowers of orange and black are almost sinister in appearance. Undoubtedly one of the most showy and effective plants to be had and attract attention everywhere. 2 for 70c; 10 for \$3.00.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow)—

Nearly everybody is familiar with this hardy plant. Grows to a height of about 6 ft. and produces hundreds of very large double yellow blossoms throughout the summer. Should find a place in every garden. 3 for 60c; 10 for \$1.75.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—**HARDY GARDEN MUMS—**

Many are the lovely flowers that give a succession of bloom throughout the summer days,



Hardy Chrysanthemums

however when fall arrives we still have the best in reserve, the old fashion and hardy chrysanthemums. It seems as though nature tried to do her best just before putting on her winter garments. They are of the easiest culture; commence blooming in September and last until snow falls. Our stock comprises named varieties in the following colors: red, white, pink and golden yellow. Price, your selection, 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.25.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX—

Among the best and most popular garden flowers, it is doubtful if they have an equal for their season. They like sunshine and should be supplied with plenty of moisture. We have them in named varieties in the following colors: red, pink, white and purple. Price, 2 for 50c; 10 for \$2.00.

YUCCA (Spanish Bayonet)—

A fine evergreen plant with shapely upright pointed leaves, bears tall spikes of waxy white bell shaped flowers. Plant grows to a height of about 2 ft., flower spikes often attain 4 feet. Desirable for many purposes, extremely hardy. Price, each 50c; 10 for \$4.00.

BLEEDING HEART (Dicentra)—

Bleeding Heart the popular name of the Dicentra is derived from the curious heart shaped blossoms with the drop of blood below. These fine hardy plants were great favorites in the old gardens and are still today in great demand. Fine for the margin or border of shrubbery. Grows to a height of about 2 ft. Price, each 65c; 10 for \$6.00.



Hibiscus

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

CANNAS

This very popular bedding plant can be used in a great many different ways, it is effective for screens and backgrounds and works in wonderfully as a center for flower beds. Their broad, green and bronze foliage impart a distinct tropical effect obtained in few other plants and bear immense orchid like flowers of the most striking colors. We offer dormant bulbs, these can be planted in 4-inch pots in the house and then later transplanted to beds after all danger of frost is over. Cannas should not be planted too deep; allow the tip of the eye to stick out just a little, they like a rich soil and plenty of water but do not water heavily until after the bulbs starts growth. For prices see price list.

Mammoth Bronze Leaf—

This variety is simply immense, grows to a height of 6 to 8 feet, the leaves are mammoth in size and of the most wonderful bronze imaginable. The flowers while not large are very bright red and lots of them. This is the ideal canna for bedding purposes and especially when used in the center of the bed, using the lower growing sorts around the outer edge, in this way the wonderful foliage of the one and the large flowers of the others form a great contrast.

Firebird—

A very fine variety, flowers simply gorgeous fiery red, large and fine. Foliage green, grows 4-5 feet in height.

Indiana (Bronze Foliage)—

Grows about 4 feet and is simply marvelous in its coloring, being a clear deep orange, flowers extra large, profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Alfred Conrad (Green Foliage)—

This fine grand canna pleases everybody, in fact it is the largest flowering sort in our collection. Color a rich rose pink with a silvery reflex, grows 3 to 4 feet.

King Humbert (Bronze Foliage)—

Often described as the King of Cannas, flowers a brilliant orange scarlet, borne in great trusses, on stalks about 5 feet high.

Yellow King Humbert (Green Foliage)—

A sport of the popular King Humbert, this



Canna

variety has firmly established itself in the hearts of all who know it. Flowers yellow, often tipped or splashed with bits of crimson, height 4-5 feet.

For prices of Canna Bulbs, see price list.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is nearest to perfection and one of the most effective and useful for cut flowers of all the summer flowering bulbs. Their long spikes of perfect flowers may be cut when the first flower opens and when placed in water each successive bud will develop a perfect flower. When planted 10 days apart from April to mid-June they will produce abundantly from August to October.

For prices and colors see price list.

LILIUM

Tiger Lily—

Large flowers of rich orange, spotted with black.

Gold Banded Japan Lily—

Flowers very large, broad white petals, thickly studded with crimson maroon, bright golden band through center of each petal.

Speciosum Rubrum—

Deep rose, spotted crimson.

The Regal Lily—

White flowers shaded brown and crimson.



Lily



APPLE TREES

The Best We Can Grow—The Best You Can Plant

THE apple is one of the most important fruits; because of their long keeping qualities, it is possible to have this delicious and healthful fruit, over a period of many months. In planting an orchard for home use, one should select varieties, ripening over a long season. Commencing with the early ripening sorts on through the list down to the latest keeping winter varieties. Every home from the largest farm, down to the small city lot, should have at least a few apple trees. As a commercial proposition apples are one of the most profitable crops grown. The prices are good and the demand for good apples is far above the supply and will be for many years.

The select list of varieties which we offer to our trade are among the most profitable and reliable sorts grown, both for the Home and Commercial Orchard.

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST—

One of the real good, early ripening apples for the home orchard. Fruit medium to large; pale yellow, fine flavor. Tree moderate erect grower and a good bearer. Season July.

RED JUNE—

Ripens later than Early Harvest, medium size, dark crimson, good quality, good bearer. July-August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—

One of the best early apples grown. Fruit is medium to large, smooth, transparent skin, turning pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh fine grained, white, crisp and of splendid quality. Keeps longer than any summer apple. Tree vigorous upright grower. Very productive, fine for home and market. Hardy in extreme North. August.

SWEET JUNE—

A splendid early summer sweet apple, color a light golden yellow, flesh, crisp, juicy and

sweet. Fine for eating off the tree, coming at a time when other apples are scarce.

FALL APPLES

MAIDEN BLUSH—

Fruit medium to large, pale yellow, beautifully flushed with red; flesh is tender, of pleasant but not high flavor; a good home or market variety, because of its attractive appearance. Tree a fair grower and good bearer. Makes jellies of the highest quality. September.

AROMA—

A new fall apple of great merit, size large to extra large, color light transparent yellow, overlaid with stripes and splashes of red. The flesh is firm, white, crisp and tart. Cooks well and holds up, flavor excellent, with a wonderful aroma. The original tree, a seedling, originated on the place of Mr. J. L. Rogers at Vermillion, Kansas, where it now stands and has borne heavy and abundant crops almost annually. The tree shows no weakness of any kind, up-

right in habit of growth with smooth healthy bark and dark green foliage. Aroma keeps well, unusually so for a fall apple, and when canned holds its flavor much better than most apples. You will not find Aroma listed in any other Nursery catalogs and the stock of available trees is necessarily very limited at the present time.

WINTER APPLES

Select the varieties that do best in your locality.



J. W. Nevins inspecting a field of young apple trees coming 2 years old, photographed July 5.

ARKANSAS BLACK—

Color a dark rich red, almost black. This apple requires a long growing season to ripen its fruit and therefore should be planted in more southern latitudes. It succeeds well in the south half of Kansas, in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Fruit is very hard at picking time and keeps well into spring. Tree upright grower.

BANANA (Winter)—

A fine dessert apple, which on account of its attractive appearance and fine quality finds a ready sale in all markets. The fruit is large and a late keeper; flesh crisp, tender, sub-acid; skin clear pale yellow with a beautiful red blush. Tree vigorous and hardy. Tree grows to immense size, very productive. A fine apple for home and market.

BEN DAVIS—

A well-known, large, red streaked apple of medium quality. While the Ben Davis does not rank as high as some of the other winter apples, it still has many points in its favor. The tree is thrifty and bears young and abundantly. Its handsome appearance and long keeping qualities find for it a ready market. It is a good cooking apple and should be in every home orchard.

BLACK BEN—

An apple like Ben Davis both in tree and fruit. We are unable to see any improvement in quality over the Ben Davis but it is a much better colored apple, being a solid dark red. It is largely planted in commercial orchards in some sections in preference to Ben Davis on that account.

DELICIOUS—

Delicious originated on the farm of the late Jesse Hiatt in southern Iowa about 20 years ago and has since come to be recognized—wherever apples are grown—for its superiority. The fruit is large to very large, of a brilliant, dark red color, shading to yellow at the blossom end.

Of a very distinct and peculiar shape. A really delicious apple, of the highest quality; fragrant, crisp and juicy; mild in flavor, but not a sweet apple. It stands shipping well and commands the highest price in the market of any apple. The tree is hardy, bears young and abundantly, and succeeds well everywhere. We especially recommend it for both home and commercial orchards.

GANO—

Another apple of the Ben Davis type. Color a more even red and of slightly better flavor. A good variety, but does not bear as heavy as old Ben.

GRIMES GOLDEN—

Everybody knows Grimes Golden. For quality as a dessert apple it is unsurpassed; medium size, color a rich golden yellow; flesh firm, crisp and aromatic. A good apple for home and market, but must be put in cold storage for late keeping. Tree is a rugged grower, hardy and productive; bears young, blossoms late in the spring; frost seldom catches them. Grimes is considered by many as the perfect apple.

GOLDEN WINESAP—

An apple of recent introduction that bids fair to take its place among the leaders of its kind. It was introduced by the Fruit-Grower Magazine of St. Joseph, Mo., but originated in Utah. In our orchards the tree is thrifty and a good grower. The fruit is large and fine quality, in color it has the deep blush like the Winter Banana and the golden shade of the Grimes. In flavor it is excellent, having the goodness of the old Belleflower and the spiciness of the Jonathan. A good keeper and abundant bearer.

JENET (Genaton)—

Medium to small. Very juicy, crisp and fine flavored. Color dull green with reddish streaks. The excellent quality and the remarkable late keeping of this apple, recommend it for family use.

JONATHAN—

An old well-known variety, that has stood the test of many years. Fruit medium to large, color a beautiful bright red. Flesh firm, fine grained, crisp and juicy, of a sprightly aromatic flavor. As a home and commercial apple it has been a leader for years. Always finds a ready sale at top prices, being one of the best apples for cold storage purposes, retaining its fine quality and flavor to the end. Tree a moderate grower, long lived and productive. We consider Jonathan a hard apple to beat and recommend it anywhere south of central Nebraska.

KING DAVID—

This apple of proven merit, is being largely planted in commercial orchards. Color a deep, dark, rich, red. Of uniform shape and high quality. King David stands shipping well and commands high prices on the market, but like Jonathan will not keep much after the Holidays unless put in cold storage. Tree hardy, strong grower, and comes into bearing very young; blossoms late in the spring and should be largely planted.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—

A good variety of the Winesap type, but much larger. Color a dark red; flesh firm, sub-acid and juicy. A late keeper and brings good prices. A profitable variety but inclined to be a shy bearer in some sections. Tree hardy and good grower.

ROME BEAUTY—

This apple has proven to be one of our best varieties, in fact in this section it ranks next to Jonathan and Delicious. Fruit large to very large, and of high quality. Color yellow, striped with red. Tree hardy and long lived, strong grower and very productive. Blooms very late. Have seen this apple produce good crops when nearly all other varieties were killed by late frosts. A fine home and market apple. Especially recommended.

STAYMAN WINESAP—

Originated by Dr. Stayman at Leavenworth, Kansas. A seedling of the old winesap, fruit is larger than winesap and often of solid deep crimson color. Quality excellent, a good cooking and dessert apple. Tree hardy and vigor-



ous, thrives well on poor soils. Largely planted from New Jersey to the Pacific Coast in commercial orchards.

TOLMAN SWEET—

Fruit of medium size, pale yellow; flesh firm, rich. A good winter sweet apple, excellent for baking.

WINESAP—

A well-known and proven variety. Fruit of medium size; color a deep red; flesh firm and of fine flavor. Keeps well into spring after many varieties are gone. Tree hardy and good bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL—

A good apple which has been planted from the East to the West and proven satisfactory. York Imperial is largely planted in the east for export trade. It does well in this section and the trees are long lived. Fruit of good quality and keeps well. Tree hardy, productive and constant bearer, thrives on heavy clay soils.

Crab Apples

WHITNEY—

A large smooth crab, with glossy green skin, striped with red. Flesh firm, pleasant flavor. The best all purpose crab. Tree hardy upright grower. August.

HYSLOP—

Fruit medium size, round, smooth, dark crimson, covered with a purplish blush. Very popular because of its beauty and splendid preserving qualities. Tree free upright grower. Hardy in Kansas, tender in North Nebraska. October to December.

**KANSAS GROWN TREES SUPERIOR**

It is a well known and generally conceded fact, among nurserymen, that Kansas grown apple trees can not be excelled. This superiority is largely due to our soil and climatic conditions.

Many carloads of Kansas grown trees are shipped annually, to all fruit growing sections of the United States.

Why not plant your orchard of Nevins Kansas grown trees this year, and rest assured that you have the best that Knowledge, Nature and Money can produce.



PEACHES

EVERYTHING that the name implies, is expressed to the utmost, in the one word, Peaches. Nothing can compare with a rich ripe peach and especially when you take them right from your own trees. The flavor and sugar are stored by nature last, and this is the quality so lacking in shipped-in fruit. Peaches thrive on clay and sandy soils and do their best on high ground. They grow quickly and are desirable fillers for the apple orchard, because they afford a quick wind protection for the young apple trees, and are usually out of the way before the apples need the room. One or two crops will more than pay for both the trees and the land. We have grown thousands of bushels of peaches in our own orchards and offer to our customers, the varieties we have found to be the most hardy in fruit bud and the most profitable for home and market. And which include the earliest to the latest ripening sorts.

ALEXANDER—

We consider this the best very early peach for this section. Fruit medium size. Red cheek, white flesh, semi-cling. Very prolific. July.

CHAMPION—

The very best peach for this section, without any exception. Fruit large, red cheek. Flesh white, very sweet; best quality for dessert or canning. Tree a strong grower, very healthy, bears heavy and is one of the most hardy in fruit bud. Especially recommended for home use and local market, a little too soft for distant shipping. Free stone. August 1st to 10th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—

Fruit large, creamy white, with red cheek. Flesh white with some red near the pit; sweet and fine quality. Follows Champion in ripening and has excellent shipping qualities. Tree vigorous and healthy and among the most hardy in fruit bud, thrives in all sections of the country where peaches are grown. Commercial orchardists consider Belle of Georgia among the most profitable white peaches. Freestone.

ELBERTA—

Fruit ripens about August 20th; yellow skin with red cheek. Flesh golden yellow, red at pit, very firm, rather coarse grained and not very sweet. Size large to extra large. Owing to its large size, attractive appearance and most superior shipping qualities, the Elberta is by far the most largely planted variety in all commercial peach growing sections. The tree is a moderate open grower but much too tender in fruit bud to bear often in this section.

CRAWFORD LATE—

Fruit large; yellow with red cheek. Freestone. Ripens early in September; more hardy in fruit bud with us than the Elberta. Flesh firm.

CROSBY—

Fruit medium size, of Golden Orange color. Freestone. One of the sweetest yellow peaches; pit very small; fine for table use or canning. Noted for its hardiness of tree and fruit bud. The most reliable yellow peach for Northern planting. Ripens in September.

HEATH CLING—

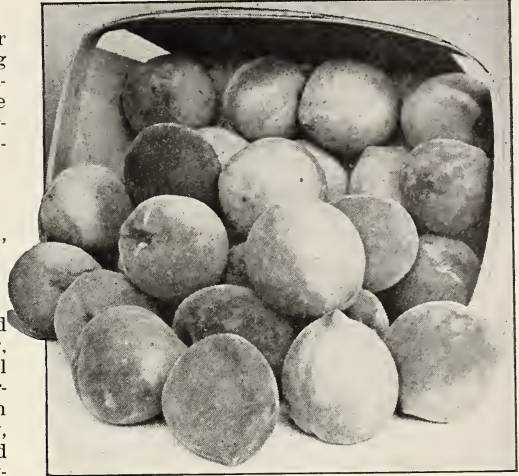
Flesh creamy white, very firm but tender and sweet. Of the highest quality for canning and preserves. Ripens very late; widely planted in Central and Southern states where the seasons are long enough for it to reach maturity. A fine keeper, can be stored and kept several weeks.

SALWAY—

The best real late yellow peach. Large, firm, rich and productive. October.

J. H. HALE—

This new peach, discovered and introduced by Mr. J. H. Hale, noted eastern peach grower, has rapidly gained reknown throughout all peach growing sections. Fruit is large, a perfect freestone, somewhat round in shape, with smooth thick skin. Color rich golden yellow, covered carmine, flesh dark yellow, fine grained and firm. Excellent quality. Hardy and excellent bearer.

**Champion**

PEARS

Nature's Wonder Fruit

NATURE truly did her best when she gave to her children this wonder fruit. In no other fruit that grows, can you obtain the delicacy of flavor, the spicy aroma, the sugared sweetness and the refreshing acids which are found in the better varieties of pears, you can grow in your own orchard. The pear is one of the finest trees for yard planting, it is an upright grower and will thrive in sod. Its beautiful blossoms and attractive foliage make it especially desirable. Pears offer great possibilities in a commercial way. They bear young and abundantly, the Kieffer and Garber are especially hardy and the fruit is always in demand.

BARTLETT—

Fruit large, smooth, fine quality; color a clear yellow. Flesh white, juicy, sweet and tender. Tree a good bearer but is very subject to blight in the middle west and should be planted sparingly on that account.

GARBER—

Large to very large, color waxy yellow. Flesh white, mild and very juicy, too soft for distant market; medium quality. Tree strong grower, hardy and productive. The most valuable variety as a pollenizer for the Kieffer.

KIEFFER—

The greatest market pear ever produced and has the most points of superiority. Namely—Freedom from blight, rapid growth, ability to stand extreme drouth, long lived. Bears very young and produces great crops of fruit. (Have seen 20 year old trees produce 18 bushels per tree). The fruit is large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek. Flesh brittle, very juicy with a marked musky aroma and sprightly sub-acid flavor. Fruit keeps well, is fine for canning and has the very best shipping qualities.

Note—The Kieffer is not entirely self fertile and to produce best results should have a few other varieties mixed with them, about 90% Kieffer and 10% Garber is the right proportion. Many orchardists are making fortunes from Kieffer pears. So can you.

**Kieffer**

SECKEL—

Fruit small, grows in clusters. Color a golden russet, very sweet, often called sugar pear. Tree of dwarfish habit, productive and dependable, very free from blight. Does not come into bearing as young as some of the faster growing sorts, but bears great crops of the finest quality pears.

DUCHESS—

Fruit very large; color green and yellow, overlaid with russet; flesh fine quality and excellent flavor. The tree succeeds best as a dwarf. A fine pear for the home orchard.

DUCHESSE—

Fruit very large; color green and yellow, overlaid with russet. flesh fine quality and excellent flavor. The tree succeeds best as a dwarf. A fine pear for the home orchard.



Cultivating Nursery Stock at the Blue Valley Nurseries

KOONCE—

Early summer pear, medium size. Color yellow with carmine cheek. Flesh sweet and juicy. Tree hardy and productive.

CHERRIES

CHERRIES are the delight of all. Their bright red color and high flavor, make them wonderful for pies, preserved or canned. Any one who has enough ground for a garden can have this luscious fruit. Cherries produce heavy crops and commence bearing at an early age, they seldom fail from any cause and have practically no insect enemies.

EARLY RICHMOND—

One of the most reliable and productive sorts. Size medium to large, bright red, very juicy. Unsurpassed for pies and canning. Ripens about June 10th.

MONTMORENCY—

Fruit very large and very meaty, of dark red color. A valuable home and market variety, heavy and sure bearer. Ripens about June 20th. In our commercial orchards, the two above varieties have been far the most profitable.

ENGLISH MORELLO—

The latest cherry to ripen. Color: very dark

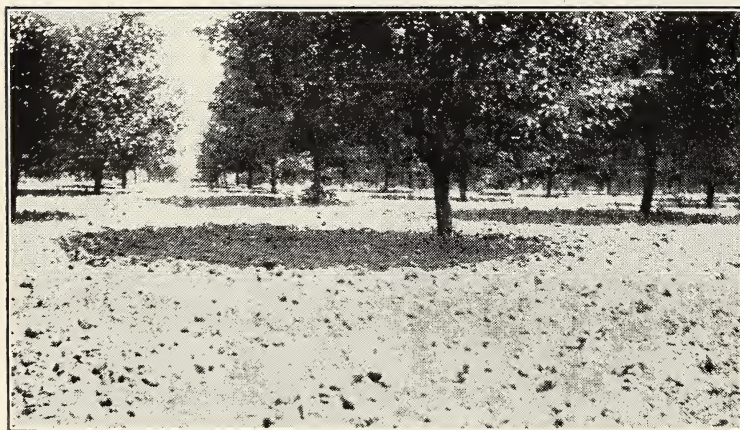
red, almost black. Tree of slow growth, fruit very sour unless left on the tree until fully ripe. Valuable for the home orchard. Ripens about July 20th.

BLACK TARTARIAN—

Heart or Sweet variety, fruit very large, bright purplish black, very rich and excellent flavor. Tree vigorous upright grower. A popular market variety. We do not recommend sweet cherries for planting in Kansas and Nebraska.

WINDSOR—

Sweet variety. Large dull red color, flesh meaty and firm.



A view of Nevins' Cherry Orchard. Note the clean cultivation.

30 YEARS OF CHERRY GROWING

Cherries are a Specialty with us, we have grown this fruit commercially for over 30 years, testing out many varieties in that time. We find Early Richmond and Large Montmorency by far the most profitable for this section.

We own one of the largest and best commercial cherry orchards in the state and it has proved one of the most profitable lines of our business.

You can also make Cherry Growing your most profitable undertaking. There is hardly a community but what will support a good sized cherry orchard. You will have little trouble in disposing of your crop. We have never yet had cherries enough to supply the demand. People drive to our orchard for cherries a distance of 25 to 50 miles.



PLUMS

SHOULD have their place in every home orchard. They are especially fine for jellies, jams and preserves. The varieties which you will find listed below have been selected for hardiness, productiveness and quality of fruit.

BURBANK—

Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit very large, sweet and pleasant flavor. Skin yellow blotched with red; grows in clusters from fruit spurs on the old wood. Tree spreading, hardy and productive.

ABUNDANCE—

Like the Burbank, a Japanese variety. Fruit large, bright cherry red, with heavy bloom, flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and of very high quality. Hardy.

GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude)—

Small yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting luscious and fine quality; considered the standard of excellence. Tree moderate grower. Mid-August.

DAMSON (Shopshire)—

A European variety, medium size, good quality. Color a dark purple, flesh rich. Hardy and productive. September. Blooms very late.

WILD GOOSE—

A native plum, fruit medium to large, bright red. Flesh yellow, very juicy and very sweet except near the pit, which is somewhat acid. Tree a strong spreading grower, very productive, but must be planted near other plums of the American class for pollenization, otherwise the fruit will not set. The Hansen Hybrids are all well adapted for this purpose.

HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS

The following varieties are all productions of Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota experimental station. They are extremely hardy and remarkably productive. Don't fail to include some of these plums in your list. They are very young bearers and often produce fruit the following season after planting.

HANSKA—

A cross between the native plum and (*Prunus Simoni*) apricot plum of China. Fruit red, flat shape, medium size, with a distinct apricot flavor.

OPATA—

Flesh firm, greenish, with pleasant flavor. Pit small; season early; is a good grower and heavy bearer. Color purplish red.

WANETA—

Fruit of large size. Color a rich red, skin smooth; high flavor, good quality. Tree hardy, bears young and abundantly. Flesh firm; a fine plum for market purposes.

SAPA—

Introduced in 1908. Fruit rich, dark purple, flesh red and fine flavor. One of the best of Prof. Hansen's introductions. Hardy.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM

This fruit is often listed as a cherry, it is a cross between the sand cherry and native plum. Very hardy and successfully grown North and South, well adapted to very dry sections of the country, fruit red when fully ripe, juicy and sweet. Green fruit resembles the plum but becomes round like the cherry when ripe, very productive, highly valued for preserves. Bears young.

Apricots

Only the Russian varieties can be grown as far North as Kansas.

SUPERB—

Fruit medium size, excellent quality and of light salmon color. Tree rapid grower, of handsome form and very hardy. Makes a very pretty shade tree for the lawn. More hardy in fruit bud than the peach but like all other apricots, blooms very early in the spring. The Superb originated in Kansas, a chance seedling of some of the Russian varieties.

ALEXANDER—

Good size, oblong, light orange, yellow flecked with red; flesh tender; juicy sweet and good quality. Hardy.



GRAPES

THIS class of fruit requires but little room, they can be trained along buildings, over trellises, fences or planted in arbors. They are great producers of fine quality fruit and respond quickly to any attention given them. The vines need considerable pruning and when given good care will thrive for years. The fruit is delightful, eaten fresh from the vine or when made into jellies or marmalade. The grape juice which you buy is no better than what you can make in your own home, and it is both refreshing and healthful.

AGAWAM (Red)—

Berries large, of rich red color, meaty, juicy and of rich aromatic flavor. Ripens after Concord and has great keeping qualities. The most dependable red grape, thrives best on clay soils. A strong grower and should be heavily pruned.

CONCORD (Black)—

The most widely planted grape. Its superior hardiness, great bearing qualities and freedom from disease makes this the universal favorite. Bunches and berries of good size and fine appearance.

WORDEN (Black)—

A seedling of Concord, which it resembles very much. Ripens about one week earlier than Concord and of much better quality, fine for home use. Vine is hardy, healthy and productive.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black)—

Largely planted for commercial purposes; berries larger than Concord and ripens two or three weeks earlier. Very hardy and productive, likes a rich, loose, well drained soil.

NIAGARA (White)—

One of the most reliable of the white grapes. Bunches very large and of better quality than Concord. Vine a strong grower. Hardy.

BRIGHTON (Red)—

Berries and bunches large, rich, fine flavor, sweet and juicy. This is one of the finest varieties of grapes for table use, very few seeds and vines are hardy and productive.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black)—

An excellent new variety, of strong vigorous growth. The berries are large, nearly round, dark blue, thick skin. The bunches are large and beautiful and keep well either on or off the vines after fully ripened. An excellent dessert grape, productive. Season 10 days earlier than Concord.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White)—

One of the best of the newer sorts, ripening early, usually a few days before Concord, it is as hardy as Concord and a profuse bearer. Berries large, sweet and excellent quality. Bunches somewhat chubby with large attractive, greenish berries, with just a tinge of golden when fully ripe.

STRAWBERRIES

PLANT strawberries! They are one of the first fruits of the season to ripen and should be on every table. They are of the easiest culture and no home garden is complete without them. We not only grow acres of plants especially for our trade, but also grow the fruit commercially. There are far too many varieties of strawberries being offered in many catalogs. Many of them are worthless to the average planter. Our list of varieties is short but it contains the real money makers. Each variety in the list is a perfect blooming sort and requires no other variety planted with it.

DR. BURRILL—

Popularly called the million dollar strawberry. It is so closely related to the Senator Dunlap strawberry that so far we have been able to see but little difference in the two varieties. Like the Dunlap a fine berry.

SENATOR DUNLAP—

A strong growing, healthy, hardy, plant; yielding immense crops of large fine berries on all soils and holds its size throughout the season. We recommend this berry for home garden and local market, a little too soft for long distance shipping.

GIBSON—

One of the best for market purposes, foliage is large, strong and vigorous. Roots deep, standing dry weather well. Its extra large size, beautiful dark red color and high quality; together with its productiveness and fine shipping qualities, places this berry in the A-1 class. Season medium.

AROMA—

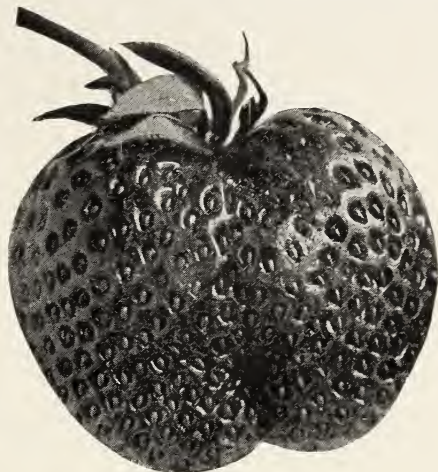
Without doubt the best late strawberry for commercial planting. It is an ideal shipper and produces an immense amount of extra large fancy looking berries. Plants show no weaknesses of any kind. The best late berry for all purposes.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

These varieties produce a good crop of berries in the spring, then after resting for about six weeks bloom again and bear continuously until freezing weather, when supplied with sufficient moisture. You can just as well have strawberries all summer as to have them for only a short time in June. The fruit is of the highest quality and they are the only strawberries that will give you fruit the first season.

PROGRESSIVE—

The best known of the everbearing strawberries, it has proven itself far superior to all



Progressive Everbearing

other varieties, up until the present time. A wonderful producer, the berries are bright red, medium size, very sweet and rival the wild strawberry in flavor.

CHAMPION—

A new everbearing strawberry, introduced in 1921, and claimed to be a very fine berry and a very heavy yielder. Everybody should try some of this splendid new variety.

Blackberries

MERSEREAU—

A giant in hardness and of the highest quality, canes strong, upright in habit of growth and very productive. The berries are large, sweet, rich and melting, as a keeper and shipper it is unsurpassed. This berry is free from the hard core and many seeds found in some berries. Foliage, large and healthy, free from fungus and blight.

SNYDER—

This standard market variety is considered among the most profitable. Berries are medium size, sweet, juicy and of fine flavor, its annual bearing qualities and hardness of cane, make it a favorite with many planters.

EARLY HARVEST—

One of the most profitable and productive Blackberries for southern planting. Very early, berries medium size, sweet, and fine flavor. Not recommended for northern states.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—

The canes of this berry grow very long and slender, trailing over the ground. The fruit is much larger and sweeter than the blackberry, the quality and flavor are fine, color a glossy, shiny, black; hardy and productive.



Snyder

Raspberries

ST. REGIS (Everbearing Red Raspberry)—

We have grown this berry since 1916 and find it produces a heavy spring crop of fine bright crimson berries. Followed with scattering clusters of berries all through the season, gradually increasing to some very good pickings in the fall. The latter berries being produced on the new growth. The canes are hardy, it has stood 20 degrees below zero here at Blue Rapids, without injury.

CUMBERLAND—

Black cap, healthy and productive; unexcelled in hardiness; berries large, firm and good quality. Generally considered, the best black raspberry.

KANSAS—

Considered among the best of the black raspberries, exceedingly hardy and has proved able to bear some very heavy crops even during very dry seasons. Early.

BLACK PEARL—

Originated near St. Joseph, Mo. The canes are strong and hardy; berries are large and ripen a few days ahead of Cumberland, very productive.

Gooseberries

Thrive best on well drained, rich, cool, moist soils. A heavy mulch throughout the summer is quite beneficial.

HOUGHTON—

Fruit medium size, very productive. The best market berry. Easy to pick, being quite free from thorns.

DOWNING—

Bush upright grower. Berries large size and lots of them. One of the most popular varieties.

OREGON CHAMPION—

An improved variety, which combines the large size and high quality of the Downing, with the vigor and productiveness of the Houghton.

Currants

FAY'S PROLIFIC—

One of the most popular of the red currants and immensely productive. Bunches of fine large bright red berries. Hardy and strong growing.

VICTORIA—

Among the most valuable late varieties, berries medium to large, bright red, mild, sub-acid.



Houghton

PERFECTION—

Large bright red berries, borne in long clusters. In quality it is considered superior to any on the market today. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp, vigorous and productive.

WHITE GRAPE—

The best white currant, bush vigorous and productive, large fine clusters of white or greenish berries; attractive, mild and good quality.

Rhubarb

Our improved rhubarb, which we offer to our trade is a very fine strain and has been propagated from root divisions only, for more than 20 years. Produces very tender stalks of immense size all season and seldom shows a seed stalk, which increases its value very much, as varieties that are inclined to run to seed are about worthless after the first picking.

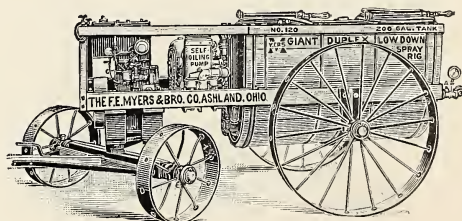
The Rhubarb offered by many nurseries is grown from seed and seedling rhubarb, like a seedling apple, is apt to be inferior. Its only once in a while that you get a good one.

Asparagus

Is of the easiest culture and is one of the first good things you may have from your garden. The plants, when once established, last for years and grow better with age. Care should be taken not to pick asparagus the first season planted. The ground should be well drained and well enriched with barnyard manure, give liberal dressing of manure each year.

Sprayers

The above reproduction, shows the type of power spray rig we use in our own orchards and nurseries. To obtain perfect fruit requires the use of a good sprayer. We handle the complete Myers line of sprayers and will be pleased to send you, special spray pump catalog of pumps and rigs of all sizes. This catalog also contains a good spray chart, tells you what to use and how to use the various materials for the control of various pests. Spraying is not difficult when you know how and a good sprayer pays for itself in many ways by the results that you obtain. The above catalog sent free to interested parties on request.



Delicious
Apple

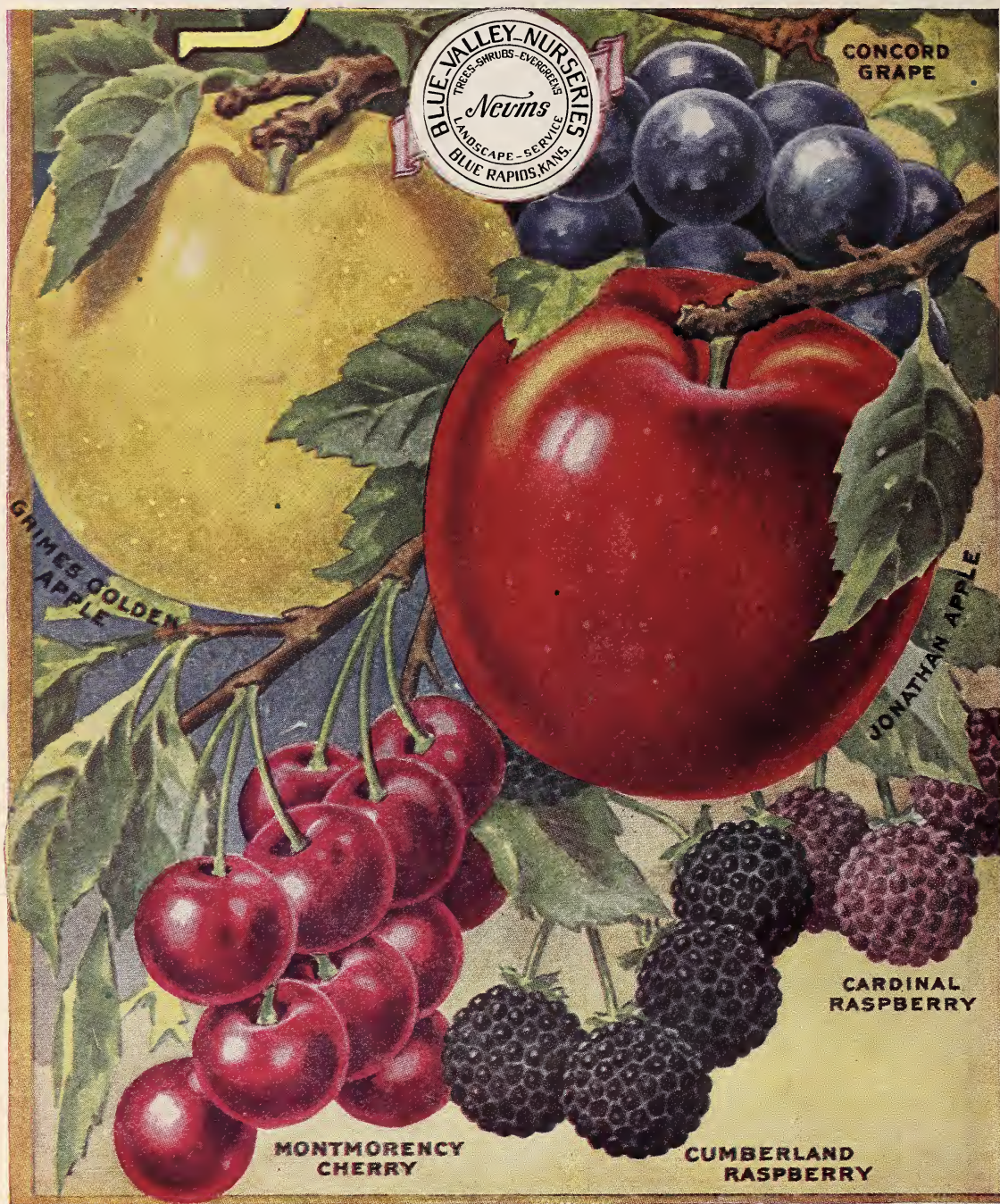


Moore's
Early Grape

MEMBERS

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
NURSERYMEN**

BUILDERS OF BEAUTY



BLUE VALLEY NURSERIES

BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS